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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 91 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Awa Maru.	N. Narui.	6,028	17thAp	3rd May
*Seiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ,,	30th Apl.
†Sanuki Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	23rd ,,	27th Apr
Yokoshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D. Asahima...	5,843	1st May	15th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye ...	4,352	End ,,	Beg. une

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stuards carried.

For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
22nd April	MACEDONIA	11,089
29th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,962
10th ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA, †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
* KALYAN, * DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
26th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	ADURA	8,975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th May	MALWA	10,941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
19th April.	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
20th ,,	RAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
21st ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
21st ,,	CHAKDARA	Busra direct
24th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

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MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	17th Apr.	30th Ap.
Gyoko Maru	H. Ogata	20th ,,	3rd May
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	27th ,,	9th ,,
Honolulu ,,	S. Hirano	16th May	28th ,,
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	30th ,,	11th June

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 3st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Problinggo.
Cheribon.	Semarang.
Gorontalo.	Soerabaia.
Macassar.	Tegal.
Medan.	Tjilatjap.
Menado.	Weltevreden.
Palembang.	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
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Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,523.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	,,	5,81,11,687.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.

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For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
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For particulars please apply to:—
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
WANTED AGENTS.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
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BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, glassware, motor cars and contents of Nursing Home, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, side board, Chesterfield suite lady's writing table, office table, revolving book-stand, glass panel almyrahs, wardrobe, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, chest of drawers low chairs English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chirs, sewing machine, safe, old brassware, China jars, silverware, show cases, screen, meatsafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, curtains, grand piano teapoys, electre platedware the contents of Nursing Home and 10 H. P., Clement Bayard motor car and Hupmobile, etc., etc.
The property of Col. A. Street, I.M.S.
The furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rahimbhai Karimbhai Khoja.

One big lot of silk and cotton sarees, Long cloth and cut pieces.

P. B. Neghandi (Insolvent), 3 chairs and 2 tables.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re. Estate of A. R. Mithewala:—
Pearl bangles, raifuls and gote Jadave and pearl necklace, opal and ruby studs, gold bangles, necklaces, watch chains, studs and links charms and rings, silver anclets, bedies bangles, coins, snuff box, studs, etc.

Re. Estate of Bhiwa Rama:—
Gold putlees neck cord, gold putlees and beads cord, rings, vasir thick, earings, head ornaments, silver waist chains, wallas, etc., and wooden boxes wearing apparels, cooking pots and sundries.

Property of Austrian Consulate:—
One Austrian safe.

By the order of the office concerned:—
Mackenzie Schiff's rapid addresser.
1 case saddles and accessories.
2 cases Ellwood hats.
Assorted bentwood furniture.

On account and at the risk of Capt. D. A. F. Needham:—
3 stoves and one hurricane lantern.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES OF BANGLOR CAPS AND 28 CASES OF HUNGARIAN CAPS.

By the order of Messrs. Abdulla Alarkhia and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Persian Bros of Bhindi Bazar Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

28 cases of Banglor caps real leather and silk lining.
28 cases of Hungarian Caps leather silk and cotton lining.
N.-B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture. Piano sliding dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, English ice refrigerator, etc., etc

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show-room at No. 9, Dean Lane, Household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, Sweet toned cottage piano, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, gramophone with records, glass door show cases, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, English Ice Refrigerator, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is opened to view.

1 Reading Standard Motor Cycle with 2 seater side car in perfect running order.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano Singer Sewing Machine A. C. Electric Table fan. Large size Electric stove American Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall Lamp, Platedware, Silverware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at Tyeb Terrace Walkeshwar Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano Singer Sewing Machine, Wall Clock Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables Electric A. C. Table fan, Electric Large size stove and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, silverware, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of R. B. Shepherd, Esq., Asst. Manager, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be opened to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	.. ..	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	.. ..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

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AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co, Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwio Collins (Agencies) Ld. Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr ond Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4084.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON: 1 OLD LAUNCH BOILER, OLD PIPES EMPTY PACKING CASES, OIL CASK DRUMS, MOBIL OIL TINS, OLD WIRE OLD MANILLA ROPE, LEAD SHEET: CANVAS HOSE, OLD LIFEBELTS, LINEN, OLD CHAIN, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P and O Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods:—

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc, that may be due on goods
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 18th April 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Iron Tank, Bales Cotton, Suggar samples, Machinery, B. Powder, Cement, empty, keys, Porcelain samples, Earthenware, Toys, Old newspapers, motor car, betelnuts, glass, tea, Belts and nuts, Glassware, Tiles, Birds seeds, Nails, Hospital supplies, Hardware, Socket, Tamarind, Leather straps, Rice, Lamp, Corks, Spirits, China Clay, Flour, Cook gaskets, Gahid sheets, Cinema Films.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES (2) COLOUR JEAN PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Chumpa Gali near the well opposite the Dharamraj Galli of Muljee Jetha Market by order of the office concerned and on account and the risk of Mr. Narandas Kanjee:—

L. 569 L. B. 457 6—10 B-S each 60 Pes (2) Colour Jean Prints 27in. by 45-55 yards, Sphinx ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, COTTON SEED AND COTTON LINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at K. Shed, Chapura, Princess Dock, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, ex. S.S. "Pasani."—

175 Bags Rice, 216 Bags, Cotton Seeds, 4 Bales Cotton Line, damaged by water.

25 Bags Rice and Cotton Seeds, and 1 Bundle, Cotton Line, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCHES WOODEN AND IRON BARGES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th April 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following Launches and Barges:—

3 Wooden Barges Registered No. 5880 and Tonnage 61,00, Registered No. 5609 and Tonnage 65,14, Registered No. 5610, Tonnage 63,78, 4 Iron Barges, Registered No. 4759, Tonnage 71.28, Registered No. 5051, Tonnage 50.48, Registered No. 5085, Tonnage 68,00, Registered No. 5057, Tonnage 92,55, 2 Steam Launches Registered No. 5319, Tonnage 32,81, Registered No. 4189, Tonnage 10,85.

The above Barges and Steam Launches are lying at Sewree Buider and are open for inspection.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 135 CASKS AUSTRALIAN TALLOW.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th April 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Seth Husseinally Nanjee at his Godown at Hans Road, Byculla and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Robinson and Hammond.

135 casks Australian Tallow in different lots.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270.

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djecja.	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tening Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER, experienced in solicitor's line. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street.
A C12619

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Send testimonials and particulars to Box No. 7944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12699

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, good prospects for hard-working man. Also Mechanic Foreman and Fitters wanted. Write Box No. 7953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3403

WANTED—An experienced Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for working Steam Road Roller. Apply immediately to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Surat and Broach District, Surat, with original certificates, stating pay required.
A R12725

WANTED in Bombay for Secretarial Work, a gentleman fully conversant with Native States Administration, whole or part times. Apply stating experience and Terms Box No 7948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12716

WANTED.—SHORTHAND-TYPIST with good general education and previous experience of Solicitor's line. Speed and accuracy essential. Salary according to qualification. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road.
A C12733

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply Immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12558

SALARY Rs. 100—330 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

KHANDALLA BROCKDALE TO LET for the season. Rent moderate. Apply to MRS. C. BAPTIST, Mathew Road, Chowpatty.
C R3398

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 2,750 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12728A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE.—DAYTON CIELING FANS D. C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply THE BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens, Road, Bombay.
JA R3238

A DARRACK MOTOR CAR is TO BE SOLD for taxi by instalment system. Apply Box No. 7954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3404

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.-P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 2,250 bit. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 89, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

BOILERS LANCASHIRE new, all sizes and pressures FOR SALE at greatly reduced prices, ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
R3402

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—Rs. 1,000 capital for Soap Factory in running concern. Monthly profits Rs. 500 guaranteed. Please apply Box No. 7955, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3407

GERMAN MARKS—Surely it is profitable to invest in now? Deal direct with Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. Excellent services at your disposal on request.
R C12687

WHY NOT INVEST IN POLISH BONDS? It is likely to bring you a fortune. No Speculation. No Risk. Drop a line to:—Messrs. POWELL NEWTON LTD., 24, Strand Road, Calcutta. For detailed informations.
R C12686

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 20 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.,

Post Box No. 3088, BOMBAY 3.
Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. charges As. 5.
10866

CURES GUARANTEED of CHRONIC DISEASES by a Specialist Physician staying short in Bombay. Please consult Dr. SHUKLA, National Hindu Lodge, Charni Road, between 8 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m.
R3405

TENDERS.

SALE OF GHI.

THE O. C. Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has about 25 tons of Ghi packed in tins and cases to be disposed of, samples of which can be seen in his Office, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders should be submitted to him up to 12 noon on Monday, the 24th April, 1922, stating the rate per 100 lbs. including packing and the quantity the tenderers are prepared to purchase.

Tenders should be accompanied by an earnest money of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

The offers will hold good for one month.

Bombay, dated 13th April, 1922.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.
TA C12730

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1922, when the following Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of March, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution, viz.—

"That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existng Articles thereof."

Dated this 5th day of April, 1922.

By the Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LTD.
A. H. COMPTON.
Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
C12658

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR in Applied Mechanics and Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Engineering or an Associate Member of a Technical Institution of high standing.

He must be possessed of a good knowledge of Applied Mechanics and he should preferably have had practical experience in Engineering Workshops and in a Drawing Office or Designing work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 150—10—200 efficiency bar—10—250.

The starting salary is Rs. 150 per mensem. The first year will be on probation.

Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before 10th May, 1922.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Principal.
13th April, 1922. C12734

THE VULCAN INSURENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., Badham Pile Building, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, 1922, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Revenue Accounts and and Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hubib Currimbhoy and Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Managing Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th April to 10th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

J. C. S. & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C12

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

THE attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 13th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 20th idem.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 13th April, 1922.
C12723

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 1st April, 1922.

96th Dividend.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, at the rate of Rupees 400, (Four hundred only) per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Tuesday, the 18th April, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company, on the 5th April, 1922.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 7th instant to THURSDAY, the 13th instant, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this Notice.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LD.
12899

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 8499.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the Landed Property on Hornby Road, Fort, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 3600 BALES COTTON WASTES.

This Day TUESDAY the 18th day of April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at godown Nos. 20/22 of Mr. Virji Kanji in First Pasta Lane Colaba by order of Messrs. Unwalla Peeroshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Messrs. Bhavanji Karsondas and Co.

About 3600 Bales Cotton Wastes such as:—Superior Oily Cotton, Stripping, Fly, Dropping, etc.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Lackmidas Thaverdas and Naronas Haridas of Bahrein, and on account and risk of Hajee Ali bin Ahmed bin Saif of Bahrein:—

Lot No. 1—2 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 2—5 pearls about 93 chowes.
Lot No. 3—1 pearl about 12 chowes.
Lot No. 4—1 pearl about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 5—6 pearls about 22 chowes.
Lot No. 6—4 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 7-8—6 pearls about 69 chowes.
Lot No. 9—2 pearls about 7 chowes.
Lot No. 10—4 pearls about 40 chowes.
Lot No. 11—1 pearl about 5 chowes
Lot No. 12—4 pearls about 63 chowes.
Lot No. 13—3 pearls about 39 chowes.
Lot No. 14—2 pearls about 15 chowes.
Lot No. 15—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 16—1 pearl about 54 chowes.
Lot No. 17—2 pearls about 16 chowes.
Lot No. 18—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 19—2 pearls about 13 chowes.
Lot No. 20—Khaks about 15 taciks.

The above will be on view from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Rare Curios Old China, Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Very Well-known Artists, Hindu Mythological Brass, and Bronze Idols and Many Rare and Old Articles.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware old rare and artistic and historical design, blackwood and teakwood furniture, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, rare Hindu Mythological bronze and brass idols, old jewelled mythological figures set with rubies, emeralds and curios stones, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by Gangooli and other English and French well-known artists, rich and rare old snuff boxes and bottles, a large collection of old ivory, bronze and brass curios, old china jars, large cloisonne vases and some choice and selected very rare and old collection of the late Mr. Goli; French marble top tables and tazzas, Indian artistic made rare historical furniture, etc., etc.

Property will be on view 6 days before the sale and catalogues published.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 18th and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of 16 cases of Mill Machinery Bales of C. P. goods, Cotton twist, Swadeshi cloth, Iron cot, leather hand bags, ekdans, carved-wood teapoys, polo sticks, photographic material, English and Indian medicines, hornless gramophones, boxes and trunks, old clothing, cases of shoes, grains, brass and copper ware, umbrellas, bicycles, gas cylinders and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th April, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Charni Road)

K. D. and Brothers, Present

THOS. H. INCE'S MASTER PIECE

CIVILIZATION

10 Parts

It has the Greatest Endorsement of the Press, Clergy and the theatregoing public as the most vital and impressive offerings.

IT'S A KEEN SATIRE ON MODERN CIVILIZATION.

It's somuch in touch with the high ideals of the Church of God for humanity that no sermon can depict with words.

INTRODUCTION OF CHRIST IS VERY WONDERFUL.

None can fail to like the Moral Tone and Spirit of Christ throughout

A very Comprehensive and convincing silent sermon.

Time—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

K. D. & BROTHERS
PRESENT

LAVA-KUSH

FROM THE WORLD READ HINDU Epic

THE GREAT RAMAYAN.

Time: 3-30, 5-30, 7,8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Under public patronage
Lalitkala Darshak
SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage
AT
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
on
Wednesday 19th April, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus Girgaum.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

TO-NIGHT

MAHARASTRAS

Greatest historical production

"DAMAJI"

THE GREAT SAINT OF DAMAJI

He lived to face famine.

He gave good food to thousands when ever herbs were denied to mankind.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT

DON'T MISS IT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"SOME BRIDE"
Featuring
WINSOME VIOLA DANA.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. M.
FLORENCE REED
In a Magnificent production of a tremendous story
"THE ETERNAL SIN"
Adapted from Victor Hugo's Great French Drama
"LUCRETIA BORGIA"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m
The Great Hindu Epic
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest.
This Week 2nd Instalment.
(Parts 7th to 11th)
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages
Gorgeous Scenery.
Ancient Temples
Wonderful Illusions
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All Lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production.
The First Indian Serial.

THE "STAR"

presents
To-night & and This Week!!
A Unique Historical MILLION-DOLLAR Picture
"THE REDEMPTION OF
MARY MAGDALENE"
Showing Mary's Associations with Christ.
Complete 8 Parts. Full Story.
A Unique opportunity for Lovers of Truth. Every son and daughter of Christianity must NECESSARILY see this Splendid, Highly Instructive and Most Inspiring subject.
On Special Request of our patrons and public we have arranged to exhibit complete story in 8 parts This Week.
SEE IT AT
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special "Ladies" Show Every Thursday at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

IMPERIAL

A WEEK MORE
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath in 7 Reels
Produced by National Film Company.
Directed and Photographed by Mr. S. N. Patanker.

COMING
Pathe Production
THE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHT
The most powerful story in 9 Reels
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday & Monday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M
Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S.
INK TABLET
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and neat. Free samples to school master, and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generaly caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

THE
Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND OIL ENGINES

Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.,
Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Agricultural Merchants and Importers,
316, Princess St., Bombay, 2.

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends
over 25 years
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES
Opp. Bhuleshwar Tank, BOMBAY.
Tele. Address: "LOKAVAIDYA."

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This voluable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathwar), (India).

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoca, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
Dep B

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, April 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	Nil
" " Imports	..	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Bid Americans Spot Fair demand	..	10 38
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel	..	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m.	..May ..	17 64
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..July ..	17 2
	..Oct. ..	17 09
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	..May ..	16 62
	..July ..	16 60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 13th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	..
May	10 0
June	10 01
July	10 04
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 91
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 04
May	10 05
June	10 03
July	10 03
August	9 95
September	9 89
Oct.	9 86
November	9 81
December	9 78
January	9 75
February	9 73
March	9 71

Tone :—Quiet,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13th

Months	To-day's price
April	16 15
May	16 20
June	16 35
July	16 55
Aug.	16 65
September	16 80
Oct.	17 05
Nov.	17 10
Dec.	17 15
Jan.	17 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 13th

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Comra, Good ..	8 30
" " " Fully Good ..	8 70
" " " Fine ..	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	6 99
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 13th.

Day's Shipments at all U. S. Ports	..	15,000
" " to Great Britain	..	10,000
" " to Consinent	..	3 ,000
Futures Closing New York Mar.	..	..
Futures Closing New York May	..	17 60
Futures Closing New York July	..	17 24
Futures Closing New York Oct.	..	17 10
Futures Closing New York Jan.	..	16 96
Spot Cotton New York	..	17 75
Spot Cotton New Orleans	..	16 50
Futures at New Orleans May	..	16 64
Futures at New Orleans July	..	16 61
Fair Rio On ce (No. 7 quality)	..	10 15/16
Demand B	..	..
Silver Com ercial Bars U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	65 1 2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 13th

Futures at New York	May ..	17 60
	July ..	17 24
	Oct. ..	17 10
	Jan ..	16 96

ASTHMA

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza. HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government, The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS in the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON), Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refused if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Liverpool, April 13th.

	May ..	10 05
	July ..	10 03
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Oct. ..	9 86
	Jan ..	9 75

London, April 13th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4 13 5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot ..	33 3/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 13th

Rentes 3 per cent	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8
" " 2 months hence	33 3 8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Merket loans	2 1 2
Discount, Bank of England Rate ..	4 1/2

Holidays until Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 13th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Buyers	54 6
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Buyers	54
Australian 62 lbs April Buyers ..	54/6
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 16 3 4 Ex·
Hongkong	£ 10
National	£ 39 Ex.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :— Firmer.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers	£ 8 1/2
Feria Rapeseed :—Apl.-May Sellers firmly held	1 7/8
Linseed, Argentine Apl-May Value ..	£ 19
Linseed Plate Export Tons	1 ,000
Seeds closed firmer, On lower bank rate.	
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 3 8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 86 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/4
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 100 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 %..	39 1 4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4
7 p/e. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April ..	8 3/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	20
Exchange on Belgium	5158
" " Athens	9950
Tone :—Firmer.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	19/6
Do. Do. June July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6
Tone :— Steadily held.	

BOMBAY MARKET

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17th.

The Bank is closed on account of Eastern holiday from 13th to 7th instant.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 17th. 6 p.m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..67	0 0 9 8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0 9 8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ...75	0 0 10 0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ...10	0 0 10 10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ...10	0 0 10 10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ...11	0 0 11 8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold 13	10 0 14 2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin 13	4 0 13 12	0
Teelseed, White 80-15 ...78	0 0 16 0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ...7[illegible]	0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ...73	0 0	....
Teelseed Black.. ...68	0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ...13	8 0	....
Groundnuts ...76	0 0	....
Jawa	....	....
Mowraseed 7	8 0	....
Barley 47	0 0	....
Castorseed ..62	0 0	....
Cotton Seeds Ready ...38	0 0	....

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	8 9 6
Wheat Sept.	9 11 0
Linseed May	14 3 6
Linseed Sept.	14 12 9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, April 16th.

Theose of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in ..	29.718
Temperature of Air .. .. degree..	86 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.9
Dew Point	77 7
Relative humidity of Air	0.756
Extent of cloudy sky (the w ole sky cloudy—10)	3.6
Maximum temperature nof Air	91 4
Minimum do do do	80.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.SE.WNW.SSW
Movement of Wind do	miles. 133

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tu.	18	m 2	34	25	9	18	m 8	34	17 0
		3	32a	26	6		9	31a	20 1
W	19	m 3	24	24	6	19	m 9	14	18 5
		4	2a	25	6		0	51a	20 9
Th.	20	m 11	4	29	2	20	m 4	42	14 10
		11	12a	24	2		5	1a	15 11
F	21	m 7	31	23	2	21	m 1	52	20 3
		8	20a	24	10		1	18a	20 2
S	22	m 8	42	23	11	22	m 2	39	19 6
		9	2a	25	3		2	1 a	19 10
S	23	m 9	30	24	10	23	m 3	10	18 9
		9	35a	25	10		3	4a	19 3
M	24	m 1	5	27	0	24	m 7	57	15 9
		2	42a	27	8		8	41a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl 18 (Tuesday)	Sunrise. 6h. 31m	Sunset.	6h. 53m.
.. 19 (Wednesday) ..	6h. 30m. ..		6h. 54m.
.. 20 (Thursday) ..	6h. 29m. ..		6h. 54m.
.. 21 (Friday) ..	6h. 28m. ..		6h. 54m.
.. 22 (Saturday) ..	6h. 33m. ..		6h. 53m
.. 23 (Sunday) ..	6h. 33m. ..		6h 53m
.. 24 (Monday) ..	6h. 32m. ..		6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 2h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.7m a.m. New Moon, 27th, 19h. 23.7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Ambala. Day temperature is generally in defect. Night temperature is below the average except at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi, Allahabad and Mainpuri. Day temperature is normal. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad but in defect at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in considerable excess at Karachi. Night temperature is below the average in lower Sind and in north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Neemuch. Humidity is in defect except at Veraval and Bhuj. Day temperature is generally in slight excess in Kathiawar and normal elsewhere. Night temperature is slightly in defect except at Surat where it is in slight excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are above the average except in the east Central Provinces where it is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except at Bombay. Humidity is normal. Night temperature is slightly above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect except at Belgaum where it is in excess. Night temperature is in slight excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain is reported from Malabar accompanied by thunderstorms, Calicut reporting 0.31in., Cochin 1.28in. and Trivandrum 0.23in. of rain. Skies are clear in north-west India, but are moderately clouded all over the Peninsula. Temperature is high in the Central Provinces, Khandwa and Akola recording 109 deg.

The western disturbance has caused some further rain locally in Kashmir and the north Punjab Plains and a few falls in the south-east Punjab hills and the North-West Frontier Province. Thundershowers have occurred in south Tenasserim.

Chief amounts are :—Rawalpindi a quarter of an inch; Khushab one and a half; Kodaikanal a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June last	Departure since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	74.5	64.0	71	..	11.97	+1.36
Do. 16th ..	90.3	71.0	74	..	5.72	+1.71
Jask ..	89.6	75.8	40	..	1.98	—1.81
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bo. 15th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	94.4	69.5	60	..	1.69	+0.08
Rawalpindi ..	87.2	59.5	47	0.25	11.03	+1.75
Lahore ..	95.[illegible]	65.7	58	..	1.66	—1.92
Hissar ..	98.8	68.3	27	..	1.20	—0.72
Ambala ..	95.6	65.4	60	..	3.79	—2.76
Delhi ..	94.4	70.6	40	..	0.85	—2.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99.3	74.4	41	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	98.5	75.0	26	..	0.75	—1.56
Jhanso ..	96.7	71.1	48	..	1.37	—0.56
Cawnpore ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	2.86	+0.14
Allahabad ..	101.7	..	47	..	1.39	—0.89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	103.8	6.0	32	..	2.60	+1.46
Karachi ..	83.1	7.8	85	..	1.49	—0.06
Ajmer ..	2.2	72.2	39	..	0.08	—1.80
Jaipur ..	94.5	68.2	26	..	0.15	—1.44
Kotah ..	93.6	74.6	22	..	0.05	—1.28
Mount Abu ..	81.8	3.4	34	..	0.27	—0.88
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	98.2	70.8	58	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka ..	85.6	76.0	80	..	0	—0.78
Veraval ..	88.2	72.8	93	..	0.04	—0.48
Rajkot ..	103.0	66.0	67	..	0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para ..	105.8	69.0	36	..	0	—0.53
Surat ..	100.4	72.6	71	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad ..	15.2	5.9	63	..	0	—0.38
Deesa ..	103.2	72.8	39	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch ..	99.7	71.8	50	..	0.48	—0.28
Indore ..	100.1	67.1	29	..	0.36	—0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	97.7	76.9	80	..	2.23	—0.71
Saugor ..	100.0	75.0	19	..	1.95	—0.18
Hosangabad ..	101.1	71.4	26	..	2.80	+0.89
Khandwa ..	105.8	76.9	27	..	2.20	—0.86
Akola ..	103.2	74.5	19	..	2.38	+0.22
Amroto' ..	102.4	82.9	13	..	0.52	—1.04
Nagpur ..	104.7	79.0	13	..	0.61	—1.55
Chanda ..	106.6	79.0	51	..	1.16	—2.01
Raipur ..	104.2	72.1	80	..	0.89	—1.6
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.5	74.9	62	..	0	—0.65
Ratnagiri ..	87.0	77.8	67	..	0.39	—0.53
Marmugoa ..	0.3	80.2	76	..	1.34	0.10
Karwar ..	90.9	78.6	84	..	1.17	—0.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	..	71.4	31	..	0.70	—0.41
Ahmednagar ..	101.1	71.6	17	..	1.03	—0.63
Poona ..	102.2	68.3	28	..	0.51	—0.88
Sholapur ..	103.5	78.2	16	..	6.48	4.66
Bijapur ..	101.5	75.1	44	..	0.36	4.71
Belgaum ..	97.9	69.6	80	..	0.12	3.54
Aurangabad ..	101.7	77.0	15	..	1.50	—0.02
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.9	79.2	25	..	3.46	1.41
Hyderabd ..	104.5	74.2	64	..	7.01	+4.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	93.4	79.1	70	..	1.21	—2.39
Calicut ..	90.8	77.5	78	..	4.87	—3.84
Cochin ..	89.5	78.0	77	..	13.72	0.24
Colombo ..	90.3	73.6	94	0.06	13.84	—16.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93.8	77.2	75	..	3.50	—3.6
Bellary ..	105.1	79.5	62	..	4.06	+1.35
Cuddapah ..	104.4	79.6	51	..	3.27	—1.85
Madras ..	90.4	76.7	80	..	9.59	—11.39
Bangalore ..	90.3	70.7	59	..	4.80	—9.50
Coimatore ..	99.5	73.8	73	..	9.16	+2.89
Trichanopoly ..	102.5	76.8	76	..	5.70	—3.76
Negapatam ..	85.1	7.9	80	..	13.04	—1.4

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

UNIVERSITY FACILITIES.

We have received the following from the India News Bureau in Berlin :—

University terms begin in Germany about the 15th of April and the 15th of October. Applications, written in the German language, and giving full name and address of the student, full name and status of his father and a complete sketch of his educational career, must be fred with the Secretariat of the University, at the latest by the end of March and the end of September for the summer and winter sessions respectively. The Students' Department, India News and Informations Bureau, Ltd. 27, Burgstrasse, Berlin C. 2, undertakes to translate applications into German and to obtain certified translations of all certificates and testimonials and to arrange for the admission of all students who apply through the Bureau. Certificates and testimonials should be sent in advance to the Bureau under registered cover.

The minimum entrance qualification into a German University or Technical School of University rank is a B.A., or B.Sc. of an Indian or other foreign University. In some cases recognition may be obtained for students who have passed the I. Sc. (F. Sc.) or I. A. (F. A.), but special application has to be made and the student must be able to show unusual educational ability.

At Universities the degrees obtainable are Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy), Dr. Pol. (Doctor of political Science), Dr. Jur. (Doctor of Laws) and Dr. Med. (Doctor of Medicine). At the technical Universities, such as the Technical Hochschule of Charlttenburg-Berlin the first degree conferred is Dipom. Ing. (Certificated Engineer) and the highest degree is Dr. Ing. (Doctor of Engineering). Most students will require at least six to eight terms, (three or four years) for their degree. For the engineering and medical degrees, at least five years are needed Concessions granted to research students depend solely on the Professor under whom the student works, as well as upon the ability and character of his work.

TECHNICAL ACADEMIES.

For those who do not insist on joining a University or whose University qualifications are not considered sufficient for admission into a German University, there are a number of technical academies where theoratical and practical training are given in every branch of science and technology, and where the courses last from three to five years, according to the subject chosen. They confer minor degrees and diplomas, but the training is thoroughly good and these academies offer Indian students who have not gone beyond the F. A. or F. Sc. standard a chance of acquiring a sound scientific education.

FACTORIES.

In addition to Universities and academies, the India News and Information Bureau, Ltd., is in a position to obtain admission for Indian students into different kinds of factories for practical training such as motor construction, machine construction, railway engineering, electrical works, tanning, textile industry, wood distillation, oils and fats, pottery, paper, glass, etc. Indians with written recommendations from national institutions from trustworthy Indian national leaders, or who have worked in the national movement, will be given preference.

Al applications must be addressed to the Bureau and must be accompanied by a clear statement of educational qualifications, the branch of industry in which it is intended to acquire practical training, testimonials as to character and ability, and a statement as to the length of time the applicant wishes to remain in Central Europe.

Indian students are warned not to proceed to Germany for Factory training until they have received an assurance from the Bureau that arrangements have been made for them for the particular training they desire. They must be prepared to undergo hard physical labour and to live like working men.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

All instructions in German institutions of any character is imparted in the German language. English or other foreign languages are not used as media of instruction. An Indian student as a rule can follow his courses after diligently studying the language for a period of three to six months. For students intending to join the University in the winter session, it is advisable that they should leave India after finishing their examinations in the spring and spend the Summer in Germany learning the language and preparing to enter upon their courses in October. Similarly, those who wish to start their work in the Summer session, starting in April, should come at least three or four months in advance.

The language difficulty should not discourage any Indian student from coming to Germany or any other European country. The German language is not difficult for Indians; thousands of Oriental students from Egypt, Tripoli, Turkey, Morocco, Persia, Afghanistan China and Japan are studying this language in the German Universities and academies, and there is every reason why Indian students should study in Germany and other European countries and make themselves masters of the science philosophy, literature, art and technical science for which Germany, in particular is famous. Furthermore, German is the most useful language on the continent of Europe, being spoken by the people, or at any rate by the educated classes in Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, the Baltic States and Russia. It is the media of instruction in the Universities of Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

COST OF LIVING.

A student who wishes to live very moderately in Germany must have at his disposal at least three thousand Marks a month. This includes board and lodging, University fees, and small expenses. It is advisable to allow about four to five thousand Marks, and especially for students of Science, and for those who wish to travel in Central Europe or engage in any special studies outside their University courses.

Marks should not be bought in India, but should be changed in Germany.

At the present rate of exchange, one pound amounts to about 800 marks; what it will be in the future we are not prepared to say. But the sum of four to five thousand marks will, in all probability, be quite sufficient for monthly expenses of students for a long time to come. This sum amounting to from 5 or 6 pounds a month, is less than in any other country in Europe or America.

Students should remember, however, that it is impossible for them to make their own living, or any part of it, in any country in Europe. It is out of the question in Germany.

LIVING CONDITIONS.

Indian and other foreign students in Germany live in private families, and not in hostels. In this way they not only learn the language well, but they also learn the customs of the country.

Indians are particularly well received not only in Germany, but in all Europe, and special sympathy is generally shown to them. There is no hostility shown to them on account of race, color, religion, or for political reasons.

Students should bring with them the following articles from India; one light trunk and 1 hand bag; one woollen blanket; one European-cut suit; 6 flannel shirts; 12 pairs of woollen socks; one woollen under; 4 suits of cotton underwear; 4 sleeping-suits; 1 pair of boots; 12 soft coliars. Suits, overcoats and white shirts, also shoes suitable for European weather can best be bought in Germany where they are cheaper than in India.

Indian students must be informed that the student class in Germany is accustomed to simple, hard living and to serious work, all Indians who come here must be emphatically warned against attempting to import into Germany the un-Indian snobbish manners, expensive and idle habits and extravagant clothing characteristic of Oxford and Cambridge. Central Europe is poverty-stricken, and such habits would not only show want of good taste but would damage India's prestige.

ROUTES FROM INDIA.

The cheapest routes from India are by Italian or French lines, the Italian and French boats both provide for third-class passage; but, whereas the French boats have third-class cabins, the third class on Italian boats means deck passage. The Italian boats of the Lloyd Triestino' run between Bombay and Trieste and Venice. French boats of the "Messageries Maritimes" run between Colombo and Marseilles.

Students who come over the French route to Germany alight at "Friedrichstrasse station" in the heart of Berlin, and not at any of the other stations.

In order that a representative of the India News Service and Information Bureau, Ltd., may receive new arrivals, a telegram should be sent to "India Press' Berlin," from Triste, Venice, or Paris, giving exact day and time of arrival. Since the Bureau is closed on Sundays, telegrams should reach Berlin on Saturday before five o'clock.

VISAS.

To enter Germany it is necessary to have a visa of a German Council. If this visa is not obtainable from the German Consulate in Calcutta, the easiest and best way is for Indian students to land in Trieste or Marsielles After arriving in Trieste, he hould obtain a German visa from the German Consul in Triste or Venice as well as a transit visa from the Austrian Consul. If he arrives in Marseilles, he should proceed to Paris and obtain a visa from the German Legation there.

Since the Indian News Service and Information Bureau, Ltd., at 27 Burgstrasse, Berlin C. 2, is a strictly Indian institution and is run only by Indian money, each student or traveller who avails himself of its services is charged a fee of One Pound, payable upon arrival in Germany. Letters of inquiry from India or from Indian students in England or France, should be accompanied by 1 shilling postal money in order to cover expenses of investigation, postage, etc., (Indian or English stamps are of no use in Europe.) Such inquiries sometimes require investigation extending over a week or two; a reply—is delayed only until information is complete. The Bureau, in addition to its technical work, secures good language teachers for students and arranges for police registration.

The Indian students' organization, "The Hindustan Association of Central Europe 12 Wullenwebarstrasse, Berlin, Co-operates with the Bureau in finding lodgings, meeting trains and in giving general help to students.

Amongst the ladies who have enrolled themselves as members of the Congress in Bombay are two named Srimati Bhavati Devi and her sister Srimati Karunamayi Devi, wives of two Bengali gentlemen employed in the city and who joined the Congress more than a year ago in Calcutta.

On the 9th April, a public meeting was held at Jakhau (Cutch) under the auspices of Muni Shri Dansagarji to celebrate the anniversary of "Lord Mahavir.' Munishri Dansagarji. Mr. Rugnath Sashtri and Mr. R. D. Khona delivered short speeches on the biography of "Lord Mahavir."

(Continued from column 6.)

significant. If Lord Reading held the view which Mr. Montagu does that India already enjoys Dominion Status in regard to foreign affairs, ought he not to have boldly stated that it was as much the Government of India's privilege to proclaim its views on the Near East question as it is acknowledged to be that of Australia and Canada openly to attack the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Washington proposals? By failing to vindicate India's status, Lord Reading has made himself a ready and willing instrument of the Tory Die-hards to get India reduced to the dependency and the exploitating ground of British Imperialists that it was before in name as well as in fact.

Opinions of the Day.

I Told You so!

"New India":—As we expected, the account of the treatment given to Mr. Gandhi in prison is untrue, and was evidently sent out to arouse resentment. Mr. Gandhi is given exactly the diet he was living on when free; goat's milk, bread, oranges, lemons, tea and raisins. He brought some raisins with him, and was supplied with more when these were finished. He has two cells, one for day and one for night, and he is not locked in at night, but can keep his door open. Half the yard is reserved for him for exercise. He has not asked for newspapers and his wish to keep some of his own books was granted immediately. A pillow was given as soon as asked for. A commode was placed in the cell on medical grounds. The only point left uncontradicted was that Mr. Gandhi stood while the Gaol Superintendent was seated, if that be true, the Superintendent personally was very rude, and deserves a sharp rebuke. But it may be as untrue as the rest.

Equality in Law!

"Tribune":—It is all very well to say that in the eye of the law all men are equal. That is so in a broad, general sense. But nowhere in the world are all men really treated as equals, least of all in India. And who in India to-day has a better and even as good a right to a differential treatment as Mahatma Gandhi? Is it expedient for the Government to treat such a man—this idol of millions of people, who is held in almost equal veneration and respect by those of his countrymen who partially or wholly differ from him in politics, as by his professed followers as if he were an ordinary prisoner convicted of an ordinary offence.

As regards diet, no substantial discrimination has ever been necessary for him, for even outside jail he has virtually lived on jail diet. But think of the Mahatma being kept in a solitary cell which is locked from outside at night, and not being allowed his own bedding or his own utensils!

Lesson With a Moral.

"Servant":—We do not desire to discuss the details of Mahatma Gandhi's jail life, as that would be flouting his own wishes, so emphatically expressed. We would only take the opportunity of pointing out that Lord Winterton recently stated in Parliament that "the man, who from presumably honest motives expressed political views, the public expression of which was a legal offence, should not be humiliatingly treated or classed with criminals whose offences showed a moral obliquity."

What is true of Mahatma Gandhi is also true of the thousands of other political prisoners who are scattered all over the jails in the country. Their sacrifices will not have been in vain if as a result the dead apathy of the people disappears and a firm determination takes hold of every son and daughter of India to carry to a successful issue the work which has exacted such an inspiring toll of martyrdom.

Another Rebuff.

"The Independent":—In the Punjab the Akalies are giving an excellent account of themselves. The Government made one last attempt to win them over by inviting them to confer with its—in connection with the Gurudwara Reforms Bill, that is shortly to be introduced in the Punjab L. C. This invitation the Khalsas, as were but natural, declined to entertain in view of the repression to which the Akalie are being subjected al over the province. The Government upon this issued another communique protesting its sympathy and good will towards the shiks. The compliment will towards the Shiks. The compliment will towards the Shiks. The connecthing but harm can come to this movement if it is be identified in any way with the disorderly and criminal conduct of men who actually have no real connection with religious reform. We know pretty well who these "disorderly and criminal" people are. Unfortunately the president of the Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee is the worst sinner in this respect, being the president of the Punjab P. C. C. also. The veiled threat in case the Khalsas persist in identifying themselves with the National movement is significant. Happily the Khalsa has a very tough hide which is quite impenitrable to threats like these. We hope they will lose no time in giving the Government clearly to understand that the game of "divide and rule" is now played out.

Lord Reading's Surrender.

"The Hindu":—In obtaining technical approval of his action by His Majesty's Government, Lord Reading has really failed to tackle the real and, in our opinion, the only issue. Did he or did he not believe that only by publicly publishing his Government's views could the cause of the Empire as well as of India be dutifully served? If he did so believe, have not his views been flouted by His Majesty's Government? What would he have done if Mr. Montagu had consulted the Cabinet and been compelled to withhold assent? That is the real issue. If he took the refusal lying down, then he would have failed in his duty. If he did not, then he would have

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

AT AJMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, April 15.

Yesterday, the hartal in Ajmere was grand, and was observed peacefully. A successful meeting took place last night when Dr. Syed Mahmud Sahib was congratulated heartly for undergoing imprisonment. His political and religious services were applauded. Expressions of pleasure at the success of the hartal was made in the last day's meeting. Subscriptions towards the Moplah Fund continue.

AT YEOTMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, April 15.

The National Week at Yeotmal, commencing with prayer passed off successfully and with great enthusiasm. Everyday lectures were arranged in the open to speak on such objects as Khadi, Hindu-Moslem unity, the removal of untouchability, passive resistance and others covering the items of the constructive programme passed at Bardoli.

Yesterday, complete hartal was observed in the town which was a spontaneous one Mr. Aney delivered a lecture yesterday showing the fundamental difference in theory and practice between passive resistance and Satyagraha.

AT JALESWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

JALESWAR, April 15.

Jalesar observed complete hartal on the 13th instant. A crowded meeting was held in the Dargah of Syed Ibrahim Sahab Pandit Shri Ram delivered a lecture on the Jailanwala Bagh and a complete boycott of the foreign cloth. Vows were taken to use Swadeshi cloths.

AT MEHSANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEHSANA, April, 15.

The National Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Kadi Prant. Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Manilal Chaturbhai addressed the meetings at Kalol, Mehsana, Patan Sidhpur and Palanpur. Nearly ten thousand rupees were collected in these towns for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Seth Haralal Vithaldas and Seth Rawchand Vajechand of Mehsana contributed two thousand and one thousand respectively. The enrolment of Congress members and the prosecution of Khaddar movement are going on briskly. At Sidhpur, Mr. Kothari also addressed a meeting of influential Borahs, and appealed for large funds. Before the end of this month, large collections are expected from the rich Borahs and rich Jains of Patan.

There was a complete hartal on the 13th at Mehsana, Sidhpur, all Sidhpur Borahs observing 'hartal' for the first time.

AT CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 15.

Greater part of business was suspended here on the 14th and there was considerable reduction in vehicular traffic. A large public meeting was held on the parade grounds in the evening, where Doctor Abdulkarim presided. Rev. Ahmadshah exhorted the people to remember the Jallianwala Bagh martyrs whose blood was not shed in vain, as it awakened a sleeping nation. He asked them to be patient, persevering, and non-violent and to grudge no sacrifice howsoever great, to achieve Swaraj. He appealed to all communities of India to unite and make concerted efforts to make the Jallianwala Bagh impossible for future. Bhudeosharma appealed to them to strengthen their hearts to the extent that no destructive instrument, howsoever horrid, could cow them down. Rajaram Sabir emphasised the necessity of keeping the ideal of complete independence for India clear before them. Narainprasad Nigam, a Moderate, dwelt on the necessity of slight modifications in the Non-Cooperation programme in order to take moderates on their side, and thus constitute a united front to achieve their common goal. Wahidyarhan was sorry to confess that all their misfortunes and failures were due to the Moderates who supported Government. He thought it highly desirable that Moderates should be brought to their sides but before joining them Moderates should take India as their home and not to support foreign domination. He emphatically repudiated the charge that their enthusiasm for Swaraj was slackened and asked the audience not give an opportunity to others to think so. Mr. Balkhaudin, Seth Dhani Ram Prem and a few others also made passionate appeals for unity and sacrifice and not to forget Jallianwala. After the President's concluding remarks the meeting dispersed late at night.

AT INDORE

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE April 15.

Complete Hartal on the 13th instant in the Indore Residency. Being a "Hat" day on Thursday, not a single shop was open. All people prayed to God to grant Indians victory.

AT FIROZABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

FIROZABAD, April, 15.

There was a complete Hartal. All shops were closed and the people observed the hartal very quietly and peacefully.

AT BEAWAR

(From a Correspondent.)

BEA[illegible]

Yesterday complete [illegible]

The butchers refused to animal for the use of District authorities. In the evening, a mass meeting was held. Baboo Ramakaran presided. Congress and Khilafat workers spoke on the present situation. The following resolution was then passed:—"That this meeting strongly condemns the diplomacy of Lord Curzon and the attitude of the British Cabinet, and emphatically, protests against the proposals of the Paris Conference and declares that they, being in direct variance of religious obligations, are not acceptable to Indian Musalmans.

AT GORAKHPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, April 15.

A public meeting was held at Gorakhpur on the 5th inst., under the presidentship of Syed Kamilhussain. Maulana Azad Sobhani and Pandit Jagjivanlal of Cawnpore made impressive speeches and exhorted the people to observe the National Week fittingly. A large number of people fasted and prayed on the 6th. Students and teachers of the local National School made special prayers.

General Congress activities continued during the National Week. Inspite of the Shahibarat and Shankranti festivals, a peaceful, voluntary, and complete hartal was observed on the 13th. To insure bonafide voluntary actions no Congress worker was allowed or found outside his doors on the 13th. There were fasting and prayers everywhere.

AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 15.

Hubli observed complete hartal on the 13th. A bhajan mela was held and there was a procession in the morning. Influential merchants and leaders sold Khaddar personally, worth Rs. 1,000. A grand procession of about 10,000 people clad in Khaddar of all castes, and creeds was formed. Never in the city's history such a procession had taken place.

In a huge meeting, afterwards, silent prayers for the dead were offered. Dr. Hardiker and others addressed the audience urging the necessity of carrying on the Mahatma's work.

A bonfire of foreign cloth was made. Brahmin-Non-Brahmin unity are apparent. The national work is vigorously going on.

AT NASIRABAD

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIRABAD, April 15.

A mass meeting of the citizens was held on the 12th inst., for congratulating Mahatmaji. Complete hartal was observed on the 13th. A procession of volunteers all dressed in Khaddar with national flags went round the city passing bazars and Mohallas singing national songs.

AT JHALOD AND DOHAD

(From our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, April 15.

The Subdivisional Magistrate issued a notice in Jhalod, Panchmahal District, on the 13th inst. stating the hartal was likely to cause disturbance to public tranquility and prohibiting, under section 144, all persons, for seven days, from holding or addressing meetings to advocate hartal from advising shopkeepers or customers or issuing notices in the matter.

The Police took off the Provincial Committee's posters regarding the hartal. Government, however, were forestalled by local workers who organised a procession and complete hartal in the morning. The Secretaries further intimated their intention of holding a meeting at night excluding hartal from discussion. Accordingly students' meeting was held in the evening, and public demonstrations with bhajans continued till late at night. The Collectorate failed in attempting to check the popular movement on the sacred day. Similar notices were issued in Dohad also on the 13th morning. However the attempt to prevent hartal failed, as it was complete owing to the previous day's arrangements. A procession was arranged in the evening.

AT HATHRAS

(From a Correspondent.)

HATHRAS, April 15.

The epoch-making Jallianwala Bagh day was commemorated here on the 13th inst. with due solemnity. The city observed a complete hartal. All the shops were closed most of the people kept fast. The three local mills remained closed. In the evening people met in the Mussarabaruaza Bazaar, where a speech was made exhorting people to popularise Khaddar and take to Swadeshi. The *hartal* was quite voluntary and was successful in spite of the intimidating efforts of the local officials and some "Johukums."

IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The hartal was observed all over the Province in Cawnpore, Etah, Hathras, Gorakhpur, Unao and other places. The Merchants of Cawnpore have decided not to buy foreign cloth till August 31st.

AT LIMBDI.

MR. AMRITLAL SHETH ORDERED TO LEAVE STATE LIMITS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, April 14.

The people observed Hartal here. The authorities tried to open the shops, but the people did not. In the evening, Mr. Amritlal Sheth exFirst Class Magistrate, Editor of the "Saurashtra" who was for the celebration of the 13th inst. was served with an order under the signature of the Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State to leave the Limbdi State limits, and not to reenter, stating that he had organised the hartal which was disloyal to the State. Mr. Amritlal Sheth had disobeyed the order, wrote to Karbhari that his action was not disloyal to the King or State. He was perfectly loyal to both. The order was illegal and improper. His conscience refused obedience of this. He was bodily removed and put into a State tonga, which took him to the Railway station under a police escort. Soon after Mr. Amritlal entered the State limits where he was met by the police with a ready tonga. No warrant was shown, but he was bodily put into the tonga, and was taken to the police lock-up. Feelings of the people ran very high. Hundreds moved in streets singing, national songs and then installed themselves on the gate of the lock-up. A deputation of leading persons waited upon the Thakore Saheb at night. Eventually Mr. Sheth was set at liberty at midnight. Hundreds were present at the jail gate. They took him in a procession singing songs. Mr. Sheth continues to stay here in contravention of State orders. No more developments are expected as wiser counsels seem to have prevailed among the authorities.

HARTAL IN TALUKAS IN PANCHMEHALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, April 15.

The National Week was celebrated here peacefully, in spite of officials having given sufficient provocation.

On the 9th instant a grand procession of agriculturists was organised at Godhra. The success of this procession could not be brooked by the officials and two Sub-divisional officers. Mr. Hariprasad H. Diwan and Mr. Chhotalal Joshi issued notices prohibiting all preachings oral or written regarding national, *Hartal* in Godhra, Baloi, Dohad and Jhalod Talukas for a period of one month. In spite of all these attempts on the part of the overzealous officials the *Hartal* was quite complete and successful in all the above named Talukas.

MR. BIRRELL ON JOURNALISM.

UNLICENSED IMAGINATION—THE CHIEF QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Augustine Birrell was the principal guest on 19th March, at the monthly house dinner of the London Press Club. Replying to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. Walter G. Bell, the chairman, he said that he considered the chief qualification for a successful journalist was an unlicensed imagination. (Laughter). In his young days he derived a great deal of satisfaction from two maxims, "Everything comes to him who waits," and "Every man, if he lives long enough, will be bitten by a mad dog."

I am sorry to say," went on Mr. Birrell, "that in my old age, tottering on the verge of extinction, I have been bitten by a mad dog. People hail me and greet me with a respect which hitherto they never extended to me, and when I ask them why they say, 'That was an excellent article of yours in *The Times*.' Well, you know, that is a terrible thing to come to a man. (Laughter.) The last refuge of a scoundrel is to write to the newspapers." (Laughter). "He had never been in an editor's parlour in his life, and he had never been a great student of newspapers. He did not say he had never read them. That was a falsehood only left to ex-Prime Ministers. (Loud laughter).

The Press had—those present could not deny it—a huge responsibility, having regard to the enormous circulation of newspapers. Journalists were the guardians of character and honour, and also of the English language. With regard to honour and character, these were old fashioned words, but we still, all of us, believed that no good would come to any country in which its public men and those who came forward to lead the nation along its way were not men of honour and character. At the bottom of his heart he believed that Englishmen and Scotsmen, and he hoped he might say Irishmen, believed that honour and character were the only things, and the fountains of honour still spouted in the columns of the newspapers as effectively as ever.

Then there was the English language. That was a treasure worth keeping, and journalism had done a great many good things for the English language. The Press had kept it up to the mark. The language of England must express all the emotions and ambitions of Englishmen and everything that the Empire produced. "We must keep our language a live thing," declared Mr. Birrell, "but there is no occasion that it should be a vulgar language or that it should in any way differ from but only expand from the well of English, glorious, undefiled."

Major-General E. D. Swinton, who also spoke, referred to his work as "Eye-Witness" as that of an "also ran" in the field of journalism. (Laughter.) Whatever might be the success with which he carried out a very delicate and, to him, very difficult task, he could only say that if he did his job as well as the thousands of Englishmen who did a job for the Empire during the war, then he was satisfied.—"The Times."

The Annual General meeting of the Indian Eugenic Society, Lahore will be held at S. P. S. K. Room, Morigate, Lahore, at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 2 May 1922.

The Khilafat Committee of Jalgaon has sent Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred, to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, as subscription to the Angora Fund.

BURKE AND READING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The so-called Liberals and even the Anglo-Indians glibly counsel the Nationalists to devote their days and nights to the study of Burke. But they themselves are badly in need of this wise piece of advice. They should not only taste but chew and digest Burke's speeches on American affairs. When America rose in rebellion against the Mothercountry which gratuitously imposed the abhrred Tea Duty on it, the British Parliament was shrewd enough to see its own "error of judgment." But it was out to preserve its prestige or dignity intact at any cost. "Dignity-at-any-price" was its slogan at the time. (Is it not so even now?) But Burke in his soul-stirring speech observed, "I know not how it happens, but this dignity of yours is a terrible incumbrance to you; for it has of late ever been at war with your interest, your equity, and every idea of your policy. Show the thing you contend for to be reason; show it to be common sense; show it to be the means of attaining some useful end, and then I am content to allow it what dignity you please. But what dignity is derived from perseverance in absurdity is more than ever I could discern.",And again, "Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government; they will cling and grapple to you, and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. But let it be once understood that your government may be one thing and their privileges another, that these two things may exist without any mutual relation, the cement is gone, the cohesion is loosened, and everything hastens to decay and dissolution." But Parliament ignored Burke—with what result is known to every schoolboy. Gandhiji without the violence of Burke's invective but with no less emphasis has asked the British Parliament not to keep its eyes shut to the true state of affairs in India. Would the British Parliament, learning nothing and forgetting nothing, return the same supercilious response to India which it haughtily did to America, viz., "Four regiments would be sufficient to prevent any disturbance"! We shall, *a la Asquith*, wait and see. I humbly though earnestly bring to the notice of Lord Reading the following world-renowned political aphorism of his Lordship's great compatriot Burke:—

"If you mean to please any people you must give them the boon they ask; not what you think better for them but of a kind totally different."

Will the ex-Chief-Justice of England close his eyes to the truth and above all the justice of this aphorism which, I submit, is true not for any particular country and for any particular time but for all countries and for all times.—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

MAHATMA IN JAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your esteemed column, for giving publicity to the following:—

The Director of Information Bearau, Bombay, just after the publication of Messrs. Devidas Gandhi and C. Rajgopal Chariar's interview with that Saintly prisoner in Yerwada Gaol, issed a short but pithy note to relieve the public of conjunctures regarding the treatment meted out to Mahatmaji, but that note fell short of the purpose. He says, if I may be permitted to quote his words, "Mr. Gandhi is given precisely the same diet ..... tea and raisins. He brought his own raisins ..... and was provided for him by the gaol authorities. It is quite untrue to say that he is locked in at night. He has a separate quarter ..... Mr. Gandhi has not asked for any newspaper and his request to be allowed to retain some of his private books was granted as soon as it was made. A pillow, in addition to usual bedding was supplied ..... Mr. Gandhi has been seen by the Inspector-General on several occasions.

After going through the short note we are at once prone to think that he has attempted to remove misleading statements but by doing so he has unconsciously made himself open to criticism. Will the Director of the P. B. reply:—

(i) After the declaration of passive resistance in South Africa has Mahatmaji ever taken tea?

(ii) Is your attention drawn to the pages 32—35 dealing with tea, coffee and cocoa, in his little book, Arogya Vishe Samanya Jnana, written in Gujarati and published by Bikshu Akhandananda in the year 1918?

(iii) Will you please quote the date from which the Mahatmaji has been allowed to sleep in verandah?

(iv) Is it a fact that raisins which Mahatmaji badly required have been given to him just after the interview?

(v) When Mahatmaji has shown no desires for newspapers will you please say, why was he not allowed to retain his private books even though they were purely religious?

(vi) Is it a fact that the Superintendent and the gaoler both persistently refused to allow the books?

(vii) Is it a fact that the copies of "Navajivan" and "Young India", have been returned marked "not accepted?"

(viii) Then Sir, what is a usual bedding? Does it consist of two rugs as given to the common prisoner, or was it Mahatmaji's bedding as should be allowed to a political prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment?

And lastly (ix) Will you please make the meaning of "he is given a separate quarter", clear? Does it mean that he the saintly prisoner, is compelled to suffer absolute seclusion or otherwise? In the last sentence of the note the Director was at his wit's end. It was Mahatmaji who conceived, brought up and nurtured the very idea of setting machinary aright and hence any kind of mal-treatment and miseries heaped upon him would have no desired effects. And hence it was just befitting for a man like him to say to the interviewers in the same strain as the note says. Even Mr. Broomfield spoke of his dignity in the judgment to the following effects. . . . . It would be impossible to ignore the facts that you are in a different category from any person I have ever tried or I am likely to have to try.

For a man like him it was justifying to send the words that he was quite well as he was aware of the feelings of his millions of staunch followers who are ready to offer their lives and property for a word of his. What more?—Yours, etc.

PRO ET CONTRA.

Nadiad, April 12.

LORD READING'S SURRENDER.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicle.")

Sir,—I shall feel grateful if you will give a small space in your valued paper for the following:—

After reading your article in to-day's issue on 'Lord Reading's Surrender' Who would not say "What a downfall for the viceroyalty of India!"

What was the position of Viceroy in Lord Curzon's time and what it is now in Lord Reading's time!!

The most superior person (self styled of course) Lord Curzon used to call himself as the representative of the King Emperor and as such used to head the ceremonial processions. The Duke of Connaught and even the Prince of Wales (now King-Emperor) had to take a second place only.

Now the very same superior person insults the present Viceroy and calls him a mere subordinate of the British Cabinet. What a downfall for the poor Viceroy and his successors!!

Under such circumstances Lord Reading should be well advised to drop the title of Viceroy and to be mere Governor-General.

Now Mr. Editor suppose the case is vice-versa i.e. suppose Lord Curzon is at present the Viceroy of India and Lord Reading the Foreign Secretary. What would have been the result?

Surely the most superior person would have moved heaven and earth and would have protested saying it was not only an insult to the Viceroy but to the King-Emperor whom he represents in India.

Under such circumstances the only alternative for Lord Reading is to resign his post or make Lord Curzon withdraw his words and appologise.

If this is not done the august dignity of Vireroy is ever gone, and Viceroyalty will be a place for only second class statement of whom the present Viceroy will be considered the first of the degraded position.—Yours, etc.

DHANJIBHOY HIMATBHOY MEHETA.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

(To the Editor of the Chronicle.)

Sir,—I request you to insert the following lines in your widely read paper in the interest of the above Company's share-holders and policy-holders, and trust that the public will, on reading these lines, do their utmost to cut short the number of irregularities prevalent in the management of this Company, simply with a view to increase the popularity of the Company by reducing the ratio of expenses where necessary and increasing where it is essential. This can be done by large number of policy holders and share-holders attending the annual meeting of this Company which is shortly to be held.

It is a well-known fact that the late Manager Mr. Brown at retirement at the sacrifice of poor members of the staff, was drawing a salary of Rs. 5,000 per mensem. The Directors, besides this, sanctioned him large furloughs, special leave privileges and large amount of gratuity, viz.: Rs. 60,000 sixty thousand with a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. Indians should now open their eyes and consider how a man who had come to India on a salary of Rs. 350 rose to enjoy a salary of Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

In the same way, but to lesser degree, did the Secretary and Accountant of the company retire a few months before the Manager with a gratuity of Rs. 30,000 special furlough and special leave, on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem at retirement with a similar amount of pension of Rs. 800 per mensem as granted to the Manager.

As if the Company had not been squeezed enough on retirement of Mr. Storey, the Secretary and Accountant, the Board gave increases varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 to the other European Officers, viz., Mr. Jones Mr. Forrest and Mr. FcFerson. Still further after four months only after this increase on the retirement of the Manager a further increase of Rs. 1,000 was given to Mr. Jones, Rs. 700 to Mr. Forrest and Rs. 200 to Mr. McFerson with the result that these European officers increased their salaries by nearly hundred per cent. during four months. Increases were given by the late Manager from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem to some Indian workers whilst he could not spare anything for the other poor members of the staff nor for the Agents and Branch Workers.

At the last annual meeting the question of expenses was discussed by Dr. Sukhia with a view that the ratio of expenses might be curtailed by lowering the salary of European staff and their members at head office and of granting high posts to Indians. Not caring for the remarks, from the above, the public will see that Europeans have been raised both in salaries and posts although some of them are qualified while others are in no way better than ordinary senior members of the staff. Some posts have been given to Indians but that is only with a view to show to the public that with the Europeans the Indians also are raised in salaries and posts.

If Dr. Sukhia who is a real zealous and enthusiastic worker is brought in the Board in place of some of the present Directors of the Company the public should rest assured he would always watch over interests of policy-holders and shareholders and see that the Europeans are not treated too liberally as in the case of present European officers and that Indians are raised to the highest posts in the Company.

Is it not true that the work of Mr. McFerson and another European Officer who is on furlough and who are enjoying fat salaries can be easily carried on by some Indian workers of the Company who are far competent in their experience?

Dr. Sukhia at the last annual meeting compared the various reports of our company and remarked that the company should still progress.

Why the highest salary to Indian officer of more experience and long service is lower than that of the junior European Officer? How many Indians hold positions and on what qualifications and experience? The high scale of salaries allowed to European officers can easily be judged by taking into consideration the fact that well established Insurance Companies get their Managers and Assistants from their English Offices men who have been specially trained up in general knowledge of life, fire, marine and general insurance business and they with their combined knowledge are only brought here on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem rising utmost to Rs. 2,000 after a period of over 25 years' service. The Oriental has brought in European officers many of them with no experience, and have promoted them to greater extent to what they deserve during their short period of service.

In short, if the Directors were to curtail the expenses where necessary and increase where they are essential the Company would be quite in a different position and the outcry of the increase of ratio of expenses would be nowhere. The policy-holders and share-holders should try to go deep into all these above matters.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

April 13.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening was typical from many points of view. The most important point being the emphasis laid on the problem of removing untouchability which was the type and symbol, in Mr. Natrajan's words, of the weaknesses of the present day Hinduism. Mr. Jayakar struck the right note when he regretted that in the recnt utterances of many leaders the problem of untouchability was receiving an obscure place.

In the opinion of no less a man than Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has sacrificed his everything and even suffered physical injury in the East Africa for the sake of India and who has not hesitated to declare that India must gain independence, the greatest obstacle in the way of India getting Swaraj is the untouchability or in other words a denial of human status of six crores of human beings. With a fifth of the national body as a burden inert and unconnected, it is impossible for the body to make any substantial progress. Mahatma Gandhi in the last issue of "Young India," for which he was responsible, boldly said that so long as we kept six crores of brothers so far trodden as to look upon them untouchables, we deserved only to be treated as Sir Robert Watson Smythe proposed to treat us. To these utterances of the greatest souls striving for the good of India we have to add three more statements. The first is of Mr. Jayakar who said in the abovementioned meeting that this was a sore of which the enemies of Indian progress did take and will take advantage. A liberal of liberal organs viz. the "Nation" pointed out that it was impossible to conceive a self-governing India so long as the four-fifths majority treated one-fifth minority as untouchable. The third utterance is the most significant, because it is of a member of that large class. Mr. Gowai, M.L.C. waited on the Prince of Wales at Delhi and openly pleaded that before devising any scheme of Swaraj for India, the uplift of six crores of untouchables had to be achieved.

Actual steps must now be taken to achieve the object laid down by the National Congress. The National week will end on the 18th inst. The 18th inst. is, however, a day which is at least as important as the 13th inst. Let it be made a point to begin definite work for the removal of untouchability on the 18th inst. It will be appropriate to suggest that a part of the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund should be set apart for this purpose. Donors of the Fund may be found to earmark their donations for the uplift of the Depressed classes. In this connection the letter of the Mahatma to Mr. Natrajan who read a part of it to the audience on Sunday is very significant. Occasions must be sought to bring the untouchables in the same meetings with persons of what are selfstyled higher classes. For centuries they have found themselves boycotted. Active efforts must be made to get them to feel that they are our brothers. The charka is the means of communication with them. Untouchables are the most dependent classes. Leaving aside those, that are in the cities and get employment, others have almost no means of maintenance. Their whole outlook will be changed if they are shown the charka and are supplied with charkas free of charges. Students of Indian History know that the pariahs of India conquered India for the East India Company. The pariahs have, in spite of all temptations, shown their steadfastness to the religious creed. Once won over by Indians as national brothers, these same pariahs will be the vanguard in the fight for the national uplift of India. Ice must be broken and actual action begun in this direction on the momentous 18th April,—Yours, etc.

'IN JAIL'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When we compare the treatment accorded to the 'greatest man of the world' with that accorded to the meanest European prisoner in India we are forced to ask our Moderate friends whether they are at all justified in co-operating with Government which entirely lacks in imagination, nobility, dignity and humanity. Mr. Shastri may move about in the world at the expense of the poverty-stricken Indians to make their claims recognised in the world but he cannot and will not do the same thing in his own country. Sir Surendranath Banerji may think that he himself has got his Swaraj but his belief is a delusion pure and simple for he has no power to remove the stain on India's fair name in this respect. When will the Moderates come to their own?—Yours, etc.,

SAUBHAGCHAND DOSHI.

Rajkot, April 9.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY, April 17.

Native Stock and Share Brokers' Assn., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Sassoon Spg. and Wg. Co. and the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., 3, Forbes Street, 4 p.m. and 4-15 p.m., respectively.

Phillips and Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting 314, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.

Bundi Portland Cement Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 4-30 p.m.

Swami Satya Devs lecture on "Eleven Years of Political Experience in India," Marwadi. Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 19

The annual genl. meeting of the Society for protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Hall, Cruickshank Road, 6 p.m.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee, 2 Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ARCADIAN BAND.

The Arcadian Band will play this evening at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, under the direction of Mr. Vincent Nunes at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer Narkunda which left Bombay on the 1st instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 15th instant.

LOST.

A Receipt Book of the G Ward Congress Committee, (No. 4200 to 4300) containing counterfoils of 74 pages and 26 blank pages, has been lost probably in a Street at Dadar through a Khadar-volunteer's oversight. Any one who finds it may kindly send it to the office of the Congress Committee, Chapra Buildings, Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

LADIE'S MEETING.

For celebrating the "Gandhi Day", a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when Pandit Makund Malaviya and Shrijut Jaysukhlal K. Mehta will address on "Mahatma Gandhi and his great national services." All women are requested to attend this meeting.

"SOME THOUGHTS ON MAHATMAJI."

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congres Committee, to-day (Tuesday), a public meeting will be held at 9-45 p. m. at Laxmi Chauk, when the famous poet of Gujrat Kavi Nanalal Dalpatram will speak on "Some thoughts on Mahatmaji". All are requested to attend.

"ELEVEN YEARS OF POLITICAL EXPERIENCE IN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Swami Satya Deva will deliver his last address of the season at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the above subject.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PANDITA RAMABAI.

A public condolence meeting in memory of Pandita Ramabai will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m., on behalf of her friends, admirers and sympathisers at the Wilson College Hall, Choupatty, when Mr. G. K. Devadhar, will preside, and the speakers will be:—Prof. B. B. Nagarkar, Mr. G. M. Thenge, B.A., Mr. L. B. Nayak, B.A., Mr. S. K. Naique, Rev. J. Mallelu, Rev. B. K. Ozgare.

CUTCH VINJHAN FREE LIBRARY.

Shri Cutch Vinjhan Free Library was established in the year 1919. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensy of Bombay while in Cutch 1919, induced the people of Vinjhan to start a Free Library. A public meeting was held when Thakor Saheb Hamirsinghji presided. Last year nearly 5300 people attended the library which looking to the circumstances in Cutch can be said to be going on satisfactorily. Donations of nearly 100 koris was received; out of which 51 karis have been spent. At present 1 daily (Gujrat), 2 weeklies and 2 monthly magazines are subscribed to by the library. More books and papers are needed. Those Cutchies residing in Bombay who desire to help the library are requested to write to the Secretary, c/o. Vinjhan, Cutch.

A CHRISTIAN MELA.

Under the auspices of the Gujerathi Congregation in connection with the Church Missionary Society of Bombay a Mela of India Christians of both the Conformist and non-Conformist denominations was held on Easter Monday in the Compound of St. Andrews Church at Morland Road. Stalls of light refreshments, sports and music kept the audience lively all throughout the day. In the evening, Rev. L. Hari, the Pastor of the Gujerati Congregation, who organized the Mela, was thanked by various speakers for bringing Christians of different shades of opinion on one common platform and thus increasing the bond of unity and brotherhood.

A NEW CATHOLIC SOLICITOR.

Among the successful candidates at the articled clerk's Examination held in March last Mr. Wilfred E. Pereira of Bandra, a past student of St. Xavier's High School and College. He took his LL. B. degree in 1919 and served his articles of clerksnip at the firm of Messrs. Dapntary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, Bombay.

PROPAGANDIST ENTERTAINMENT.

In aid of the "Charkha" and "Khadi" propaganda, some numbers of the Kanara Saraswat Mahila Samaj will give a two-hours entertainment enacting the Marathi one act Drama "Swadeshi Vrata" (the Battle of the "Charkha") at the Ramabhavan Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. for ladies alone, and again at 9 p.m. for gentlemen and ladies. Tickets can be had at at the Hall an hour before the performance begins.

AVAN JASSAN.

Yesterday being the Avan Jassan, a Parsi festival, many Parsis (Shahensahis) of Bombay were seen offering prayers at the Kennedy Sea Face. In the evening thousands of people, mostly Parsis, thronged the Esplanade Maidan where a fair was held.

MARWARI SEWA SAMITI.

As there was no Marwari Sewa Samiti in Bombay, a meeting was held on the 11th instant under the patronage of St. Madan Lalji Jalan at Setti Ramvallabhji Ruiya's Building at Kalbadevi Road. It was resolved that a Marwari Sewa Samiti should be established and all Marwaris should join therein. It is hoped the Marwaris will get their names enlisted before the Martri of the Marwari Sewa Samiti at 243 Kalbadevi Road.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

Excellent programmes of entertainment were provided for the Easter vacation at the Excelsior Theatre and the various cinemas in Bombay. A first class company of players, Kaais Royal Hawaiian Troubadours opened on Saturday at the Excelsior in fine style, and the evening's performance proved a distinctive attraction and was enthusiastically received by a large and appreciative audience. The Hawaiian Troubadours are most certainly the novel and original attraction we imagined them to be, and they are pretty sure to receive substantial patronage during their short season in Bombay.

* * * *

Of the first programme presented, the item "A Night in Honolulu" was perhaps the most unique. The title of this number appears to be most alluring, you will say. Well we ask you to witness the actual performance. You will find it right up to expectation. If, however, you prefer something staid and sedate give it the complete go-aye. The performance of the Hawaiian Troubadours is... the acme of good entertainment, and it is just simply meant for cheery people.

* * * *

As regards the number of film attractions presented at Bombay Cinemas over Easter there was very little one could find fault with. The majority of the film programmes were excellent and the respective managements responsible for them are to be congratulated on providing their patrons with a number of screen plays specially suitable for the occasion.

* * *

"The Redemption of Mary Magdalene" presented at the "Star" Cinema proved to be as anticipated, a very big attraction indeed. The film itself one of those beautifully produced super productions dealing with the life of Mary Magdalene appeared to be undoubtedly the outcome of inspired enterprise. The story opened with the capture of Mary Magdalene by a band of robbers whilst crossing the desert in a caravan. At night Mary escapes from the tent of the robber chief by the aid of a ring which she takes during the night from the finger of the robber chief. The ownership of the ring passes her unchallenged through the robber guard. Mary eventually makes her way back to the city where she becomes the mistress of a rich jewish merchant. It was here in the merchant's household that she was denounced by John the Baptist. Mary later on attends the banquet given by King Herod. Here Salome the daughter of Herodias danced. Most of us are conversant with the story of how to satisfy Herodias the wife of Herod. John the Baptist was beheaded by order of King Herod and his head placed on a charger and given to Salome. Later we find Mary Magdalene listening to the preachings of Christ and the first part of the story ends with Mary deciding to leave the jew, and follow Christ. Mary annoints the feet of Christ, and becomes one of his followers.

The concluding instalment of "The Redemption of Mary Magdalene dealing with Mary's association with Christ is to be shown this week.

In securing this film for exhibition the "Star" Cinema continue to uphold their reputation for proving the best that the Film world can give. "The Redemption of Mary Magdalene" is a film of absorbing interest and it is beautifully produced.

* * * *

At the Cinema Precious the great jungle serial "Miracles of the Jungle" is being shown. This is a most wonderful film of its kind and the scenes are laid in the heart of darkest Africa. There is a love story of course. What screen play would be complete without it? In every episode of this great film there are numerous thrills. Here wild animals of every description figure in almost every scene. Imagine the feelings of the film operator whilst taking these thrilling pictures of the jungle. The film is wonderful but we would rather see it from the auditorium of the Precious than from the actual jungle.

* * * *

Bryant, Bryant and Buster the Electrical Manipulators and Jugglers continue at the Empire Cinema. An excellent film programme is also provided including the world's latest news in pictures on the Pathe Gazette.

* * * *

At the Imperial Cinema "The Bhakta-Bodhana". The great devotee of Gujerath produced by the National Film Company will be shown during the week. The Imperial Cinema also announce they have booked the great Pathe-colour production "The Thousand and one Nights" for exhibition in the near future.

* * * *

The Royal Opera House present "The Bride of Fear." The most startling story, we are told of a woman's love ever put on the screen. The programme also includes an interesting scenic which explains the industry of Sugar in Natal and Zululand. There is another which explains the working of the marvellous wireless system.

* * * *

At the Alexandra Cinema a universal full-speed feature starring Francis Ford, supported by a special cast is billed. "Action" is title of this interesting and exciting film. Plenty of "Action" we should say.

* * * *

Another good film programme is provided at the West-End Cinema where the mammoth film production "Civilization" is filled for the week. The Empress Cinema are showing The Great Hindu Epic "Ramayana" and The Excelsior Cinema are presenting the delightful film "Some Bride," featuring Viola Dana.

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MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN C. P.

CREATION OF CONGRESS MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHINDWARA, April 16.

A Municipal Conference of Congressmen of 14 Hindi-speaking districts of the Central Provinces was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Durga Shanker Mehta. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, explaining the object of the Conference, stated that creation of an organization under the controlling authority of the Provincial Congress Committee was warranted under the present polyarchic system, in which people of this country had expressed their unflinching determination not to participate. Mr. Rao said that without an aggressive civil disobedience of the Municipal Act, or any other statute connected with it, it could be possible to transfer allegiance of Municipalities to a body, the mainspring of which was entirely dependent upon sanction derived from the people. The logical outcome of Congressmen participating in Municipal administration of the Province would be partly to recognise the authority of Minister and thereby partly deviating from the principles of Non-Cooperation. In order to save the country from this anomalous position and demoralising influence of representatives and self-appointed ministers in Provincial Government; if a Board under the direction of the Provincial Congress Committee were created, they could hope to carry out their policy of Non-Cooperation to the extent of refusing to recognise the controlling political authority set up under the Dyarchist regime, and also promoting the constructive side of the Congress programme. Mr. Rao said he looked forward to a period in near future when the responsibility of controlling and directing the Municipal administration would in the first instant rest with the District Congress Committee and ultimately and finally with the Provincial Congress Committee.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

In the opinion of this Conference it is expedient that with a view to carry out the programme of the Indian National Congress effectively in all Municipalities throughout the Province, in so far as it relates to Municipal administration, the Provincial Congress Committee should create and organize a board under its auspices and assign to it necessary authority for the purpose of superintendence, direction and control of Municipal administration.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT KHANDWA

(From a Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, April 12.

Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedy after his release from Jail arrived here on 31st ultimo. Pandit Sunderlal was released from Khandwa Jail on the first and Pt. Arjunlal Sethi on the third instant. The citizens extended to them all an enthusiastic and hearty welcome. In a mass meeting attended by the three released patriots on the third, it was resolved to start a National High School at Khandwa within a week. About seven thousands was collected and on the tenth the school was formally opened by Pt. Shambhudyal Mishra with about fifty students in a spacious bungalow. The high school has been named Tilak Vidyalaya and been put in charge of Pt. Gopalrao Phadke, Professor of Economics, Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur whose services have been lent to the new Institution.

The week has been a week of unprecedented activity and stir in this town and the new institution promises to be a valuable asset to its public life. The enthusiasm shown by the citizens in welcoming their patriots, their generous response to the appeal for funds and the spirit displayed by both Hindus and Mahomedans throughout have been highly admirable.

POST CARDS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The prices of Post Cards having been doubled carrying on local correspondence has become doubly costly. The double costliness will necessarily act as a deterrent and will cause a corresponding reduction in the Postal revenue. The object, therefore, of enhancing the price of the Post cards *ipso facto* fails. Both in the interest of the public and the Postal revenue, I suggest to Government at least the maintenance of the present Post card price so far as inter local correspondnce is concerned. Inter local correspondence does not add to the pressure of work and expense to Government while at the same time it stimulates enhanced revenue and works out additional convenience to the public—Yours etc.

N. D. MARATHE,

Belgaum, April 14.

ADULT EDUCATION.

PROPOSED BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

Rew John McKenzie, Professor of the Wilson College Bombay writes: The attention of those who are interested in educational work has been increasingly directed in recent years to movements which have had as their aim the bringing of education to men and women who are earning their living, and who, until, recently had no means of entering into the fuller intellectual life to which the Universities are the chief means of access. The Workers' Educational Association in England has had a marvellous influence in England and in some of the Dominions in bringing knowledge and culture within the reach of these people, and those who have been engaged in the work of conducting classes have found among the artisans intellects as keen and as capable of receiving education as are to be found in the Universities. Three years ago the World Association for Adult Education was formed for the purpose of promoting adult education throughout the world.

The situation in India is very different from that which exists in most other parts of the world in which the movement has been inaugurated. The kind of work which has been undertaken among the working classes in these countries would not be possible here. Nevertheless, there has been a wide-spread feeling that work on similar lines might be opened with great advantage among people who have completed their education or who have been unable to carry their education beyond the High School stage, and who feel the need for some stimulus and guidance in the development of their intellectual life.

Two meetings of people interested in the movement have recently been held in the University Library. The first was held on the 4th April, with Dr. Mann in the chair. The question was discussed at large, and at the close of the meeting agreement was reached on the following points:—(1) That there is a field for educational work on the University level among certain sections of the community, (2) That the object of this work would be three:—(a) Training for civic responsibility, (b.) The imparting of general, cluture along certain lines, (c.) Scientific training with special reference to various lines of technical work. It seemed that in accordance with these object it would be desirable to open classes in much subject as Economics. History, Political Science, Physics. Chemistry, Literature, etc. It seemed desirable that a large and more representative meeting should be called to discuss these questions and to formulate practical proposals.

The second meeting was held on Thursday 13th April, and there was a representative gathering of persons interested in education. The chair was occupied by Dr. Mann, who opened the proceedings by explaining the purpose of the meeting, and giving an account of the work of the Workers' Educational Association in England. He laid emphasis on four features of the work which had contributed to its success. First, the work was organised in small classes for study, and not for the hearing of casual lectures. Secondly, everything of the nature of propaganda was ruled out, the aims of the work being definitely and purely educational. Thirdly, the subjects of study were chosen by the students, and not imposed upon them. Fourthly, there was a large number of men who were prepared to give time and energy to his work, without patronage or pay.

He drew attention to the needs which we may try to meet in Bombay. There is a large semi-educated class of adults who are engaged in working for their living. The tendency is for a very large proportion of these to stop short in their intellectual development when they leave school or College, or even to reapse to a lower leave of intellectual life. Very little is being done to maintain it, and the need is great for some sort of a movement with this as its aim. He advocated the formation of an association which would try to meet this need, and he suggested that in anything that may be done full use should be made of agencies which are now interested in the spread of eductaion, such as the Social Service League and the Servants of India Society. The relation of the movement to the University was a question which would arise later when work had been actually inaugurated. It would, of course, have to depend for teachers largely on those who are engaged in higher educational work.

After a general discussion it was agreed to form an Association to be known as the Adult Educational Association with the objects which have been stated. A Provisional Committee was formed to prepare a constitution and to take other steps to organise the Association. The Committee consists of the following:—Dr. Mann. Chairman, the Rev. R. M. Gray, Professor Hamley, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Miss Moinet, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Mr. U. K. Oza, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. Brelvi, Principal Tannan, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. K. Natarajan, Professor P. A. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. K. E. Verges, Mr. K. H. Vakil, Mr. F. J. Page, Principal Covernton, the Rev. J. McKenzie, Secretary, and such others as these may co-opt.

The Provisional Committee will not be able to meet till June, but it is hoped that it will be possible then to adopt a constitution and to make arrangements for beginning the actual work of the Association. In the meantime it desires to make it known that it will be glad to receive communications from any who are interested in the movement, with any suggestions they may wish to make.

E. I. RY. STRIKE.

SITUATION AT ASANSOL AND OTHER STATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The locomotive staff of the East Indian Railway at Asansol are resuming work, and trouble there appears to be ended. Elsewhere, the position is practically normal.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN N.-C.-O. PROGRAMME.

PROTEST BY NAGPUR PUBLIC.

NAGPUR, April 14.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Nagpur Congress Committee was held in the Chitnis Park as the last meeting of the National Week. Dr. Cholkar was in the chair. It was known that the P. C. C. meeting on the 14th (Next day) was going to pass a resolution effecting a radical change in the original Congress programme of non-violent N.C.O. So in order to express clearly what Nagpur public opinion on the point was, some of the young workers in the city wanted to move a resolution. Accordingly the president was requested to allow the proposer to move it, but the President rejected it on the pretext that it was not consistent with the object of the meeting which was called for celebrating the National Week. The mover appealed to the public to allow him to speak as the matter was very urgent. The public expressed a wish to allow him, but as the President threatened the people that he would leave the chair if the mover was allowed, the people did not persist.

It was then settled to hold another meeting then and there just after the meeting was over. The conveners of the first meeting, in order that the second meeting should not be held prolonged the work of the first meeting as long as they could, purposely inviting speakers from their homes. Thus by the end of the first meeting all the leaders including Doctors Moonje, Cholkar, Paranjpe, Abhyankar, Messrs. Alekar, Chandekar Shastri and all others were present on the spot.

After the first meeting was over, Mr. Satidas was elected to the chair. Dr. Cholkar was requested to preside at the second meeting also, but he refused. Sri Dandekar moved the resolutions in Marathi the following being a free translation of it.

"This meeting of the citizens of Nagpur expresses its sense of indignation at and disapproval of the attempts made in certain quarters, particularly by the Nagpur P.C.C. to introduce radical and destructive changes in the programme of the movement of non-violent N. C. O., which has led to unprecedented political awakening in the country."

"This meeting further requests the Nagpur P.C.C. to allow the programme chalked out by the Congress at Nagpur and Ahmedabad to remain as it is without introducing changes incompatible with the fundamental principles of the movement and wants it to be clearly understood that any such changes will have absolutely no support of the citizens of Nagpur.

"This meeting requests the P.C.C. to bring about fresh elections at once and authorises the president to forward the resolutions to the P.C.C. to be held to-morrow (14th April).

The above resolutions were duly supported by Mr. Awari, Mr. Ambulkar, and Mr. Marathe. Then Dr. Moonje and Mr. Abhyankar opposed it in their usual way. It was two o'clock in the night, but the people took keen interest in the meeting. At last votes were taken and the resolutions were carried by overwhelming majority.

(Continued from column 6.)

highly of the Farsis. There is no persecution and no decapitation. The Rais-ul-Ulama, the spiritual head of Islam here, welcomes the Zoroastrians. Another religious head, Syed Dastgaib promises every help in case the Parsis return. This gentleman has promised to hold a conference, give a lecture there, publish it in the local papers here and send copies to Bombay for circulation as well as for being inserted in the Bombay papers. His Excellency Fazrat-e-Ashraf, Inam-ul-Mulk the Governor of Shiraz, is very well inclined towards the Parsis and was greatly pleased to hear that some Parsis were thinking of returning to their motherland. I shall interview some of these gentlemen again and see others and let you know the result. I hear that there are some Anjumans here formed to take steps for reforms in the country. I intend seeing them and have their cooperation. I ntend sending you photographs of some of these influential people here and these in writing would convince the Parsis that they would be received with open arms and would receive every help when they come here. I intend writing to Arbab Kaikhusroo Shahrukh of Tehran who, I know, is very anxious to see the Parsis returning to their country. The Parsis can count on his help any time.

I wish I had money enough to move about from one place to another and see people in authority and begin definitely the movement for bringing soon here. There being no railways the journey here is expensive and poor as I am I cannot afford to do so. But rich Parsis in Bombay can defray these expenses. I know that Sir Dhanjibhoy Bomanj, one of the Parsi Akabar, is well inclined towards this movement. I tried to see him before my departure but unfortunately could not succeed We can take it for granted that he would help. I offer my services. I would give up my practice and sacrifice my remaining life for serving my people and my country. Please see Irani Anjuman, Jashan Council, Sir Dhanjibhoy Bomanji and others and let me know.

With the help of another very keen and capable gentleman Mirza Hasan Ali Khan Hekmat and his educated sister Miss. K. Kh. Hekmat, who is trying her utmost for female education, I have arranged for a meeting of cultured and nfluential men to discuss several matters. Syed Mirza Mahomed Dastgaib whom I have mentioned above has kindly promised to bring several educated men together for this purpose during this week. I shall let you know about this in my next. I am getting a chance of going round Kerman, Yezd, Tahran and Isfahan and I am going in a day or two. This will give me an opportunity to see people at different places I visit and hope to do some work there. I hope to see Sardare Asad the chief of the Bakhtiarjis at Kerman. Even this little expenditure would tax my poor purse but I shall try my best till what little I have got is all spent.

Syed Dastgaib has arranged the meeting for Monday 13th March, 1922. Having succeeded in gathering round me some other capable men with love for their country I put before them a plan for forming an Anjuman of our own, the chief object of which would be to take steps for the welfare of the country. by inviting the Parsis from India to come here and help. Having obtained support and ecouragement from friends like Arbab Kaikhusru Mehrban, Djanbakeh Licingoff, Arbab Ardeshir Adalat, Agha Zergham Humayun (a Bakhtari gentleman), Mirza Hasan Alikhan Hekmat, Arbab Faridun Behram and Arbab Kaikhusru Behman, I have arranged for a preliminary meeting. I shall let you know about this later.

I intend to come to Bombay and put all the information and facts before the Jashan Committee, Irani Anjuman and Mahomedan Persian gentlemen, after this tour of hine, probably in May or earlier if possible.

TILL THEN, KHUDA HAFEZ.

Hoping you are well,

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) MINUCHER DADY.

PERSIA AND PARSIS.

(BY G. K. N.)

From quarters which could hardly be considered disinterested, we hear of the chaos which has seized on Persia in consequence of the retirement of the British from the country. The fact would appear rather to be that though the south Persia Rifles has been disbanded, the Heavens have not yet fallen. We need not minimise the necessities of Persia and her need of honest extraneous help. But from all accounts, the new spirit of Persian Nationalism rises superior to religious fanaticism. It is resolutely against seeking or accepting succour from any old European or American Power. The Persian Moslems of to-day are far from being the religious bigots that they are at times depicted. The educated section among them are eager to accept the cooperation of the Parsis of India in preference to the patronising support of any covetuous Christian Power. That my little community with all its aggregate wealth could finance any one of the national undertakings such as were outlined by the late minister Ziauddin is out of the question. But the attention of men of business has been drawn to the fact that for Parsis, whom the enlightened Moslems consider as their compatriots several concessions and prospecting licenses are open on preferential terms.

However, I am not immediately concerned with the business aspect of the situation in Persia, and I must confess I am inclined to see more truth than humour in old Johnson's remark about patriotism being the last resort of the scoundrel. I believe, in the old dictum of the sages of India who had hardly any word in the language for patriotism, which is an exotic even in the English tongue. The Rishis of old taught that to a fair-minded person the whole universe is his family. (Vasudhaiva Kutumbikham). To bring together in bonds of mutual trust the Moslems of Iran and their ethnic cousins, the Parsis of Persia, has been my lifelong aspiration. The historical error which sees in Islam or its early exponents, alone and exclusively, the causes of the downfall of Persia now hardly needs ampler refutation. It was priestly greed and ecclesiastic dissensions which largely ruined Iran—dissensions, to the sinister echoes of which Parsi Bombay resounds to-day. But whether or not the political and religious extinction of Zoroastrian Persia was contemplated by the second Khalifa, it is indisputable now that modern Islamic Persia has risen above the excesses of religious zealotry and has produced men of broad-minded culture, who can hold their own with the finest Parsi products of Anglo-Indian civilisation. Here the regeneration of India has been begun and the country is set firmly on the path to political emancipation. The contribution of the Parsis towards these efforts is not to be measured by number but substance and quality. Nevertheless, I am visionary enough to hold that with the Moslems of Persia genuinely anxious to receive with open arms such Parsis as may desire repatriation, opportunities are today offered for noble internationalism and closer relationship between this country and Persia than before. It will not be the fault of European Powers if the occasion is not availed of. My old friend Mr. Ardeshir Reporter, who has been in Persia for 25 years, has made feeling appeals to the Parsis to launch on at least a business enterprise with a view to renewed rapprochment between India and Persia. His views are much more than confirmed by an enthusiastic young medical man, Dr. Menochehr Dady, late Captain in the Indian Medical Sevice, whom along with my influential Moslem friends like Mr. Dehdashti I had the privilege to encourage to settle in Shiraz. Here is a letter sent by him. I take upon myself the responsibility of making some immaterial alterations and place it through the kindness of the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" before the public, Moslem and Parsi, interested in Iran.

D. MINOCHEH DADY'S LETTER.

Bagh. e. Jehanian,

SHIRAZ, (PERSIA), March 6.

Dear Mr. Nariman,

I am sure you received my first letter from Shiraz. The place is beautiful and the climate splendid. The road journey from Bushir to Shiraz is rather trouble-some and it would be bad for those who have not seen rough life. If the condition of the road is good and motors could run, there would be no difficulty.

On my arrival here I was very greatly helped by Arbab Ardeshir Adalat, the President of the Zoroastrian Anjuman here. The Zoroastrians here, about 35, are very good, and highly obliging. I have come in contact with several Mahomedan Persians, men of position, and I have gathered that the Persians here are anxiously waiting for the return of the old sons of the country, knowing and fully believing that the Parsis are destined to take a leading part in the general improvement and welfare of the country. They know well that the Parsis possess intelligence, vigour and money. You know well what my life's ambition is—to take as many Parsis back, as possible, to their ancient mother country. I am sure I shall succeed in my mission. But I want help. I have already written to Persian gentlemen in Bombay whom I have the honour to know. Gentlemen like Agha Mahomed Husain Dehdashti, Agha Mahomed Jafar Sushtari, Agha Taki Afshar would readily help in any steps we take for the welfare of the old country. Sir Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, yourself, Mr. Irani Solicitor, all sons of this country and many others, I say all, I am sure would help in anything we do for the betterment of Iran. Let us all combine, we all—Zoroastrians and Moslem Persians, in all parts of the world—Let us work in right earnest. We shall die with the satisfaction that we have discharged our obligation towards the ancient mother country. We shall die with the satisfaction that our children would see, that Persia, once a mighty empire, has risen again, to be, if not the foremost, one of the foremost and mightiest countries in the world. God help us all. Amen! Names of some of the worthy sons of this country must be mentioned here. Mirba Abdul Husain Khan of Shiraz (son of Mirza Mahomed Bakerkhan) an educated young man who is ready to sacrifice his life for the advancement of the country. Arbab Ardeshir of Shiraz is ready for any help he could possibly render. Agha Mahomed Behbahani of Bushire, a very keen young man, is ready to sacrifice much for the same cause. Mr. Faridun S. Madon of Mr. Dehdashti's firm in Bombay and Mr. Jamshid Marker, Sleater Road, Bombay, are two other other worthy sons of this country. There are others whose names I would send later on. There are some religous heads of Islam with whom I came in contact and they spoke

(Continued in column 5.)

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MAHATMA GANDHI DAY.

18th April.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 18, 1922.

THE MAHATMA.

"The prisoner was brought down by a Warder to the Superintendent's room and we were called in. The Superintendent was in his chair. Mahatmaji standing in front of his table. He had to continue standing throughout the interview."—Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in his interview.

To-day is the eighteenth day of the month—the day which the Working Committee of the Congress has decided should be observed as a day of sacrifice and prayer. The observance is to be in commemoration of the fact that exactly a month ago—on the 18th of March—the saintliest son of India was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for the crime of placing the service of his country and his God above obedience to a man-made law which, as he himself said, was designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen. It was the supreme sacrifice and he accepted it willingly, because he felt that if his country was to come into its own, sacrifice was the only means of attaining this consummation,—and what could be a more potent sacrifice than that of the most innocent? And why was sacrifice necessary? Because India had lost her soul and until she regained it, she could not resume her destined role in the onward march of humanity. She could not regain her soul without undergoing the severest ordeal of discipline leading on to self-purification. And India lost her soul because of British rule. British rule has done much good to India from the material point of view, as it has done much more material harm to her. But the indictment against British rule is not that, weighed in the balance, it has been found wanting so far as promoting the material welfare of this country is concerned. Its true indictment is that it imposed on India false standards of national and international conduct, led India to believe that naked force was the final arbiter of destinies of nations; entangled her in the meshes of imperialism and capitalism; and, in short, deprived her of her soul. The war, the Punjab atrocities and the breach of pledges in regard to the Khilafat brought home to India the immensity of her loss.

In her desperation, awakened India might have lost her way by adopting Western methods of violence and compromise with forces of evil. But she was saved by Mahatma Gandhi, who, presenting her with the weapon of non-violent non-co-operation, shewed her the way at once to regain her soul and take her destined leading part in saving humanity by opposing, in the conduct of national and international affairs, brutal force with moral force as the only determining and deciding factor. And in shewing India the way to regain her soul, he has rendered a service to her and through her to humanity which only Prophets rendered in the past. He has, in fact, led us back to the way of the Prophets—the way of God. What was the policy of the Holy Prophet of Islam during the first thirteen years of his divine mission at Mecca, but Tark-i-Mawalat, non-violent non-co-operation with the rulers, while steadfastly pushing forward the good work in spite of cruel persecution, daily provocation and abuse? And was that policy less a part of true *jihad* than the *Qital*, the armed resistance to the powers of evil which was enjoined upon the Muslims when they reached a state of independence? From a careful study of the Holy Coran and of the example of the Prophet, it is clear that there are three kinds of *jihad* for the defence of Islam:—(1) Non-violent non-co-operation while working for the strength and progress of the nation. This is the *jihad* prescribed for subject peoples who are still not persecuted beyond all endurance; (2) *Hijrat* (Emigration). This is the *jihad* prescribed for subject peoples who are persecuted beyond all endurance as was the case of the Israelites in Egypt when the Prophet Moses came to their deliverance, and of the early Muslims when they were enjoined to fly from Mecca to Medinah; (3) *Qital* (defensive fighting). This is the *jihad* prescribed for Muslims in an independent state. All are alike included in the term *jihad;* but the last stage *"Qual"* is reserved for Muslims in an independent state, who alone are capable of waging open, honourable warfare, no other kind of warfare being sanctioned by Islamic Law. The laws announced in the Coran are natural laws, and, therefore, not for Muslims only but for everybody. And all men, of whatever race or creed, who reach a certain stage of spirituality have knowledge of those laws and are observant of them.

We have often noticed how Mahatma Gandhi in his policy and public utterances conformed to the Coran although he knew it not; and we have often noticed how the actions of some Muslims do not conform to the Coran although they know its teaching. The reason is that Mahatmaji lives, moves and has his being on that higher spiritual level where there is no other law than that announced in the Holy Coran. That is the reason why a Hindu saint may be a better guide for Muslims in this matter of *jihad* than a Mohamedan who has not reached the saintly level; and why his claim to leadership is recognised by Muslims throughout India. The law of God is one for everybody, and saints of all religions are aware of it. The success which Indian Muslims waging the *jihad* prescribed for subject peoples and the Turks waging the *jihad* prescribed for independent peoples have achieved already on the question of Khilafat is such as to assure us that our efforts have God's blessing. Those who, in impatience, now would seek another policy than non-violent non-co-operation seem to us lacking in that chief of Muslim virtues, *Sabr* (i.e. persevarance in a course of action which has been prescribed for us) forgetful of the *jihad* waged by the early Muslims during thirteen years at Mecca. This is the time of discipline and building up. Mahatma has shewn us that we can be and are the captains of our souls and the masters of our destiny—that Swaraj is within us, if we are but true to ourselves. The four-fold constructive programme which he has left to us as a trust—unity among all classes and communities, spread of Khaddar, removal of untouchability and, above all, non-violence—is a challenge to every one of us to prove the truth that is in him or her.

ACCUMULATED MERIT.

The message conveyed to India by the Bengal Provincial Conference whose latest session has just been concluded at Chittagong was conveyed less by the speakers at the gathering than by the fact of the gathering itself. The speakers said nothing that was new. To have done so were impossible. The case for Nationalism and non-co-operation is so simple and easily set out that after it was first voiced there remained nothing that any leader might say in addition. But the Bengal Provincial Conference itself voiced a message of encouragement. The gathering reminded us in Bombay, and our brothers in Madras and the Punjab, that as elsewhere in this great land the determination of the people to win *Swaraj* by non-violent non-co-operation is stronger than ever and grows every-day. There are times when these reminders come as great encouragement—dark days when many of us fear that the zeal of the people and of the workers is flagging—that their enthusiasm is not equal to the strain of preparation put upon them by their incarcerated leader. These moments of despondency are dangerous. They must therefore be guarded against and so the gathering together of Congressmen helps to preserve our confidence in ourselves and the fixity of our purpose. Our opponents doubtless view our political meetings in quite another light. They will doubtless describe Mrs. C. R. Das' speech as the words of one who follows a mistaken idealist. But the events of every day prove clearly that our opponents do not (perhaps they cannot) understand the spirit which animates Indian Nationalists to-day. Mrs. Das, in her introductory remarks referred to the "accumulated merit" of her audience on which she relied for help to make the meeting a success. To the average European this typically Eastern remark means just nothing. It is unintelligible to a people who with all their advances in scientific research have yet failed to realise the enormous strength and energy that is produced by well-doing. And yet the statement is at the root of all religious belief—the assertion that righteousness is strength. Mrs. Das declared that her hearers had accumulated merit. One accumulates merit by self-discipline alone. The man who indulges his every passion and weakness accumulates no merit, and an audience of such men—or a nation of them—cannot convey a particle of energy to a single individual who looks to them for strength. This is the key to the great national movement. Non-co-operation might well be alternatively described as the mass accumulation of merit by the Indian nation. Only by preserving the purity of the movement can its strength and character be preserved. Only a nation which strives honestly to banish all evil from its heart can accumulate merit. The message has incessantly been conveyed to us by Mahatma Gandhi himself. The great leader's followers can do no more than repeat and act up to it. The latter duty is not easy—nor is it too difficult. Any Eastern student of esoteric practice, whether Muslim or Hindu, will tell us that the seeker after power and strength must do many thing which to him may at first seem meaningless but all of which actions have a definitely self-disciplining effect. So also is it with the practice of the *charkha*. To some of us it may seem that our leaders lay too great an insistence on what some regard as merely a symbolic action. But if we are to accumulate merit we must discipline ourselves and the *charkha* helps us to do this.

Notes of the Day

A Surprise.

In a completely uninspired forecast of the Genoa Conference's proceedings we asserted with some confidence that the Russian delegation invited to Genoa by the Allies to be deceived, deluded or bullied would prove a great deal less susceptible to this treatment than the Allies imagined. It would seem that our prophecy is being fulfilled. We see occasion for some cynical amusement in the manner in which the Russians have turned the tables on the Allies. The latter had prepared a claim for the payment by Russia of debts incurred by the Tsarist Government—partly in helping the Allies to defeat Germany. The Russians had also prepared a claim for compensation based on the damages sustained through the attacks on the Bolsheviks by Generals Wrangal, Deniken and Seminoff, Admiral Koltchak and other pawns of the Allies. And the Russian claim amounts to considerably more than the debts the Allies urge Russia to pay. This countermove by the Russians was delightfully simple but it has clearly flabbergasted the Allies who, through Mr. Lloyd George, protested against having a surprise like this sprung upon them. The Allies had designed to spring several surprises on the Russians and to find that the Russians are as clever at this diplomatic game must be uncommonly disconcerting. So already the Russians have been threatened with expulsion from the Conference—a threat which should not appall them. We once owned a dog whose doggy delight it was to bark all strolling performers with monkeys out of sight. A high hedge broken by the gates of a drive screened the house in the moffussil where the dog and we lived. One morning all the dogs of the neighbouring bungalows set up their chorus of vituperation and our dog hearing the pandemonium, and doubtless anticipating the pleasure of barking madly at performing monkeys, galloped headlong to the gate. The momentum of his rush carried him into the middle of the road just as a man with a very big dancing bear arrived opposite the gate from behind the hedge. The dog saw the bear too late to check or divert his impetuous course which was brought to a bumpy conclusion against the flanks of the big beast. We will never forget the expression of horrified surprise on that dog's face and the yelp of panic-stricken amazement which concluded the trail of barks he had emitted all down the headlong rush to the gate. Though in doing so we owe an apology to the memory of that dog, who was as honest and candid a creature as ever lived and never broke a pledge in his loyal little life, we suggest that Mr. Lloyd George's surprise at Genoa reminds us of that of the dog.

Muslim Suspicion.

In view of the Allies' reply to the Angora Government refusing the latter's most reasonable request that the evacuation of Anatolia by the Greeks be insisted upon immediately as a condition of the Armistice and that the Greeks be prevented from transferring their troops to Thrace or from pouring fresh troops, the publication to-day of the Central Khilafat Committee's statement in reply to the Government's recent communique, is timely. The Khilafat Committee candidly refuse to be deceived by the Allies' specious talk of impartiality. The statement frankly charges the Allies with attempting to impose an unfair and pro-Greek settlement upon the Turks and challenges the Allies to repudiate this charge. The challenge will not be taken up, because the Allies dare not do this. To-day again we are treated to the report of an Allied refusal to do the merest justice to the Turks. During the Sevres Conference the Greeks were busy strengthening their military position in Anatolia. They opened hostilities immediately on the conclusion of the Conference. During the forthcoming Near East Conference at some city to be selected by the Allies the Greeks will again be occupied in strengthening their military position in Anatolia and also in Thrace so that they may be in a favourable position to renew aggression should the Greeks not be treated as generously—as immorally generously as they desire. The Allies are surprisingly complacent in the matter of Greek preparations to defy any decree which the Allies may make. The obvious conclusion is that the Allies firmly intend either to grant Greek rapacity all that it desires or later to refer to the Greek robbery of Turkish territory as a *fait accompli* with which the Allies cannot interfere. Small wonder then that the Muslims of India are as deeply suspicious of the Allies' intentions and as bitterly resentful of the attempts being made to deceive them as the Khilafat Committee's statement published to-day indicates. Indeed, Muslim opinion to-day would rather that the Allies left the Turks to deal with the Greeks than that they should attempt to impose a philhellenic peace upon Turkey.

"Orient et Occident."

The change of French policy in a direction strongly favourable to Turkey has been marked by the appearance of several new Reviews and newspapers of a Turcophil character, of which "Orient et Occident," under the able direction of the well-known, French Orientalist, M. Gaston Gaillard, is far and away the best. We have received the March number of this really weighty Review, which is full of matter of importance to an understanding between East and West. First in interest for Indians is the third instalment of a series of articles on "The Origins of the Indian Nationalist Movement" by Essad Fouad—upon the whole a well-informed historical essay which, however, contains certain errors of detail suggesting that the writer has derived his information rather from books and newspapers than from personal observation. Other articles of importance are "The Position of the Christians in Turkey" by Ahmed Rustem Bey (a former Ambassador of Turkey at Washington and Deputy of the Angora Parliament). "Islam, the Revival of Asia and the Great Powers" by M. Gerwais Courtellemont; "Islamic Solidarity and England. I Turco-Egyptian Relations" by XX.; and "Anglo-Saxon Pope and British Caliph" by M. Gaston Gaillard. In the chronicle of the month's news which occupies more than half the volume, India, China, Afghanistan, Egypt, the Far-Eastern Republic, Palestine, Persia, Trans-Jordania, Turkey, Georgia and Albania are among the countries mentioned. From all this our readers will be able to gather an idea of the comprehensive nature of this Paris Review and its claims to the support of all who have at heart the welfare of the East. It is a pity that so few Indians are well acquainted with the French tongue; because it is in French rather than English periodical literature that true information upon Eastern topics can be found at present.

Misrepresentation.

Another portent of the new French policy is the change in the appearance of the "Echos de l' Islam", the organ of the Islamic Information Bureau in Paris. This has developed suddenly into a first-class weekly, finely printed on art paper and with excellent illustrations. By the way, we should like to know who is the Bombay correspondent of the 'Echos de l'Islam,' who, in the issue of March 15th, utterly misrepresents the attitude of the Central Khilafat Committee, describing it as in revolt against Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence, and its President as declaring that a collision with the English authorities is inevitable. The same correspondent misrepresents in like manner the attitude of Maulanas Shaukat and Mohamed Ali. We call the attention of the Central Khilafat Committee to the existence of this false propagandist, in the hope that he may shortly be suppressed.

Sardar Kharak Singh.

Sardar Kharak Singh, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has just been sentenced by the District Magistrate of Sialkot, under section 124-A, to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Sirdar Kharak Singh is the leader of the Sikh Reform movement, being the president of the Gurdwara Committee and the idol of his co-religionists. It will be recalled that he was sent to prison over the Gurdwara Keys affair along with other leading Sikhs. His imprisonment gave a tremendous impetus to the agitation and the Government of the Punjab had at last to surrender and release Sirdar Kharak Singh and other Sikh prisoners. But the surrender on the part of Government was unfortunately not complete and a satisfactory solution of the Gurdwara question has been delayed by the refusal of the authorities to meet the sentiments and reasonable demands of the community. Meanwhile, the Sikh community has been completely disillusioned, has made common cause with Hindus and Muslims and is now bearing the brunt of repression in the Punjab. The Punjab Provincial Committee at once honoured itself and the Sikh community by electing the great Sikh leader as its own president. And now he follows in jail the ex-Hindu President, Lala Lajpat-rai, and the ex-Muslim President, Aga Mahomed Safdar. So is the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh unity cemented.

New Light.

It is a truism that we live and learn; and we in India have grown quite accustomed to learning strange and interesting facts about ourselves from other countries, and especially from the Press and Parliament of that imperial country to which this country is attached by bonds of tender sympathy. We are used to the instruction which is contained in public utterances, but it is not often that we reach the intimacy of our instructors and can observe their knowledge of India in its whole profundity. The cause of these remarks is a veracious anecdote related to us by a gentleman who is the very pattern of veracity. This gentleman, when in England, was vouchsafed an interview with one who, being in a high position, has achieved some fame for special knowledge of this country's problems. In the course of the interview this great one let fall casually these memorable words: "And, of course, Mr. Baptista married Mr. Tilak's sister, didn't he?" Why, of course he did! And Lala Lajpat Rai is the first cousin of the Ali Brothers, and Mr. Zahoor Ahmed is the favourite child of Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha! It is so simple, when you once acquire the habit; and that particular intimate kind of knowledge of the relationships and intermarriages of people, who are mere names to the British public, is impressive, and can be made to account for strange phenomena which would otherwise be quite inexplicable as, for example, Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Sikh-Christian-Jewish (and so forth) Unity. Verily, we live and learn in India, while they in England live for our instruction.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO ENGLISHMEN,

My Dear Brothers in Faith,—To the question 'Who made you?' your answer individually would be "God made me;" and, further, if you were asked 'Why did God make you?' would reply "God made me to know Him, love Him, and serve Him in this world, and to be happy with Him for ever in the next." So you, God-fearing people, have left your island home to serve Him in India and to teach us to serve Him in this world, so that we may all be happy with Him for ever in the next. Do not your hearts then go to them who for only a technical fault have to waste their time in prisons when otherwise they would be rendering useful service to their neighbour and patriotic service of the right sort towards their country? We do admit that, if these men are given a free hand, there is every likehood of chaos reigning supreme, but in spite of this we assert that the policy of repression is not at all justified. It is not that we would always condemn a repressive policy. At times it is quite necessary; for instance, if, after a compromise has been arrived at between Lord Reading and Mahatma Gandhi, the august law-upholder of Satyagraha fame took into his head once more to sell proscribed literature in the streets of Bombay, arrest the man, try him, and imprison him, and you can rest assured no sensible Indian will say that that repression was not justified. But to-day, we believe that the policy of imprisoning hundreds of our well-meaning countrymen will defeat its own ends. The war may be won by Government but peace which all men of good-will seeketh will never be attained by these methods. Another reason why peaceful citizens object to the policy of repression is that it comes too late in the day. Not for one moment do I assert that Mahatma Gandhi should have been arrested at the beginning of his campaign—he should have been won round already then—but I do contend that if his policy was not hampered at its very inception, it should certainly not be repressed to-day. It is not better late than never, rather it seems—thank God, it only seems—that an opportunity of spilling more innocent blood was being awaited. Lord Chelmsford foresaw where the success of Mahatma Gandhi would lead the country, but believing that his plans would die of inanition permitted him to preach his doctrines with impunity. To-day you admit that "non-co-operation has gone through the land like wild fire" and you recognise that, if it has to be suppressed, the result will be bloodshed. Are then the law-abiding citizens to suffer on account of the "error of judgment" of the late Viceroy? Is the lot of the peaceful citizens outside the prison walls to be made just as bad as and possibly worse than that of the true non-co-operators inside the prison cells because some Indians would not mind it?

Will you not raise your powerful voice and make an effort to avert the disaster? Do then lend your open support to the suggestion of a Round Table Conference as a preliminary to enduring peace and thus prove yourselves to be the true followers of our noble Master. It is childish to suggest that it is impossible to win over Mahatma Gandhi. Who ever thought that the representatives of the Dail Eireann would arrive at an agreement with the Cabinet Ministers? If Mahatma Gandhi is a revolutionist, who on earth were the Sinn Feiners? Do you want us to believe that they were constitutionalists? If the olive branch could be offered to those who had organised themselves to drive away the King's Forces, why cannot the same be presented to those who, at the most, are spreading disaffection among His Majesty's subjects? Is it simply because Mahatma Gandhi in all his goodness has declined to make your lot an uncomfortable one? Is it because it means only Indian blood and Indian money? But you tell us that all that Ireland gained by the Peace Conference was the sentimental name "Irish Free State." Well, we agree. But still this was only achieved when both parties had a heart to heart talk. By the way, just imagine the sufferings inflicted by England on the peaceful Irish citizens merely on account of this name. If the Irish Conference is going to prove a failure now, that is certainly no reason why India should not be given a similar chance. On the contrary, that is precisely the reason why we urge that the Indian Peace Conference should be held without delay for the failure of the Irish Peace Conference will be entirely due to England's policy of exasperating Irish feelings against her. The same will happen in India, if the policy of repression is continued, and, what is worse still, the demands of the Congress will certainly get more advanced as time rolls on.

Mahatma Gandhi may not extend his demands but it is recognised by us as well as by you that he is losing control over the Congress. However, India is not going to be blessed with peace either by his being ousted by the Congress or by his flight to the Himalayas. He has done his work. He has awakened India. And India with no faith in British justice and British pledges will no more think of constitutional agitation. Neither will fire and sword revive her faith. These will only enrage the country all the more. Will you then lose the opportunity of winning over India through this noble—hearted man? If he took to heart the Chauri Chaura tragedy, why cannot you honest Englishmen

(Continued on page 8.)

NEAR EAST PROPOSALS

A BREACH OF PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

TERMS MOSTLY FAVOURABLE TO GREECE.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S ANSWER.

Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, has issued the following statement on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committe, in reply to the official Press Communique on the Near East Conference recently published from Simla:—

The attempt of the British Government to treat the Turkish Question as a mere affair of territorial adjustment between Greece and Turkey, as evidenced in the present peace terms is an insult to the Government and people of India, who hold definite pledges from the Government of England with regard to Thrace, Anatolia, Constantinople, the Muslim Holy Places and the independent status of the Arabic speaking Provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Greece has no status whatsoever in the matter, since she was brought in by the Government of England in flagrant breach of England's promises above-mentioned, and her intrusion has been marked by such atrocities and so much wanton damage to the Muslims, that her complete withdrawal from all Turkish territories must be the first condition of a settlement if the aim of the Allies is really, as they say, to effect a reconciliation with Islam by doing tardy justice. For example, to give Gallipoli to Greece is simply to encourage in the future that insane ambition on the part of Greece which has been the cause of so much trouble in the past. That provision is in itself enough to show the hollowness of the benevolent intentions expressed in the British Government's Communique lately published from Simla.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

In view of the known facts the Muslims of India must regard the official Press Communique as a pitiful attempt to lull suspicion of the good faith and good intentions of the Allies towards Turkey. The mere fact that Mr. Montagu was dismissed from office for authorising the publication of the Government of India's representation on behalf of Indian Muslim claims shows the anxiety of a section of the British Government that nothing should be done which might interfere with their pro-Greek policy. The proposals made by the Near East Conference by no means fulfil the conditions which the Government of India stated as a minimum demand though those conditions were themselves not fully satisfactory to Muslim opinion. The Government of India's despatch laid emphasis on the necessity for leaving Adrianople, a city revered by Muslims for its numerous Muslim shrines and sacred associations, under Turkish rule. The Government of India also pointed out the necessity for the unqualified restoration of Smyrna to the Turks and for the restoration of the authority of the Sultan-Khalifa as warden of the Holy Places of the Faith. The Allies, proposals ignore even these moderate claims. To facilitate consideration of what follows, the terms and arguments of the official communique are dealt with briefly in their order as published.

PROPOSED PEACE UNJUST.

(1) It is said that the Allies desire to establish a fair and just peace between the Turks and Greeks. In this war the Greeks were the aggressors and were invited by the Allies to occupy a part of Asia Minor after they (the Greeks) had stated to the Supreme Council that Christians in that part of Asia Minor were in danger. This pretext for invading Turkish territories has since been described by the report of an inter-Allied Commission as absolutely false. Further, the Greeks extended their occupation beyond the limits appointed by the Supreme Council of the Allies and finally they were proved guilty by an inter-Allied Commission of Enquiry of having perpetrated horrible atrocities upon the Muslim population. Now that these proved liars, robbers and murderers have been defeated by the Turks, fighting in defence of their homes, the Paris Conference wish the peace terms to impose no conditions of discomfiture or defeat on the Greeks. Muslims cannot agree that such a peace would be either fair or just. If the brutal aggressors who have been defeated are to be saved from discomfiture the peace that saves them is a great injustice to the Turks.

THE PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

(2) The Press Communique states that the Allies "desire to re-establish the Turkish nation and Turkish Dominion in the areas which may be regarded fairly as their own with the historic and renowned capital at Constantinople as the centre, and with such powers as may enable them to renew a vigorous and independent national existence." The Muslims of India have not yet forgotten the terms of the Premier's famous pledge of 1918. This promise assured us that the Allies were "not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." We compare the words of this pledge with those of the Press Communique and see how greatly the Allies' goodwill towards Turkey has been whittled down after victory. When Turkey was an enemy nation the Allies declared they were not fighting to rob her of Thrace or of lands which are predominantly Turkish. When Turkey is no longer at war with the Allies they propose to rob her of a large portion of Thrace including the renowned city of Adrianople and of Gallipoli, which is entirely populated by Muslim Turks. The second clause of the Press Communique cannot therefore be accepted as truthful by Indian Muslims.

SULTAN MUST BE THE WARDEN OF HOLY PLACES.

(3) The Press Communique states that the Allies wish "to secure full (sic) and fair treatment to the followers of the creed of Islam and maintain the secular and religious authority of the Sultan of Turkey." What has already been explained above and in the Central Khilafat Committee's statement on the Near East Conference proposals show how little value or credence may be placed on this clause of the Press Communique. The Muslims of India ask for nothing more than that the Sultan-Khalifa be placed in a position where he may be able to exercise independent authority as the protector of the Faith. The Muslims of India and the world can accept nothing less. The Near East Conference terms do not allow him to exercise any authority whatever over the Holy Places of the Faith of which he is and must always be the only Warden. Further, the placing of vast Muslim majorities in Palestine in subjection to Jews, or in Gallipoli and Thrace under the rule of Greeks as is proposed by the Allies is against the spirit of the Allies' desire as stated in the Press Communique.

WHOSE IS THE GREATER SACRIFICE?

(4) The Press Communique states that the Allies "desire to compensate the Greek nation for the great sacrifices they have made during the war." The Muslims of India deny that the Greeks made greater sacrifices during the war than did the people of India. If the Greeks must be compensated for their "sacrifices" let the Allies do so at their own expense and not at the expense of India whose claim for compensation is far greater than that of Greece and who was moreover promised in the name of England by the British Premier during the war that this claim would be respected. India has made the integrity of Islam her own cause. India claims that Muslim Turkish majorities and shrines must not be placed in the power of a nation that has already twice exterminated the Muslim population of the whole provinces. But if the Allies wish to sacrifice Indian interests in order to "compensate" Greeks let them say so candidly and not to attempt to lull the suspicions of Indian Muslims by such equivocal communiques which say one thing and mean another. How many Greeks died for the Allies in the campaigns against the Turks and how many thousands of Indian soldiers died in those compaigns? Let the Allies answer this and then repeat that they must "compensate" Greece at the price of wounding every Indian. Mr. Lloyd George on the 20th January, 1920, assured the House of Commons that it was mainly Indian troops who defeated Turkey. Yet the Allies would now sacrifice Indian interests to "compensate" Greece.

(5) The Press Communique states that the Allies desire "to enable both people in the regions where they are contiguous, or their populations are intermingled, to live in future on conditions of mutual confidence and self-respect." The Muslims of India maintain that the only way in which this desire can be realised is by leaving Turkish majorities free under their own rulers and not by placing them under the cruel rule of Greeks or other Aliens. Until the Allies evnce an honest disposition to act with fairness and justice in this matter all pious expressions in the Press Communiques will be vain.

(6) The Press Communique states that the Allies wish to provide protection and security for various minorities, whether Muslim or Christian." *And therefore the Allies propose to place vast Muslim majorities under the rule of Greek minorities in Thrace and Gallipoli.* Nothing more need be said to expose the falsehood of this statement of the communique though much more could be stated and has already been stated by the Muslims of India.

PLEA TO KEEP TURKEY WEAR.

(7) The Press Communique states that the Allies wish "to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict between the Turkish and European Powers." This statement is regarded by the Muslims of India as a mere excuse to justify those terms of the proposed Peace Treaty which militate against Turkish independence—financial or military. This is the excuse for the demilitarisation of the Straits zone, for the Capitulations, and for the gift to Greece of Turkish territory. In brief this is the excuse for keeping Turkey perpetually a weak nation, unable to defend herself and Islam against wanton aggression on the part of European enemies.

WHEN CAN WE NOT SUSPECT PARTIALITY.

(8) The Press Communique states that the Allies "desire above all .....not to be suspected of partiality to one side or the other but with firm hands to hold the scales between the two." This is asking too much of the credulity of Indian Muslims. We must suspect the impartiality of one of the Allies until the British Coalition Cabinet refutes the direct charge of being pro-Greek levelled against it by Mr. Montagu and proved by the very terms of the peace which the Allies propose. These terms are all pro-Greek. Let the British Coalition statesmen explain what influence, if any, Sir Basil Zaharoff has over the Cabinet. Let the Allies propose terms of peace which are in reality fair to Turkey and Greece and not

(Continued on Next Page.)

EVACUATION OF ANATOLIA.

CONDITIONAL ON ACCEPTANCE OF PEACE TERMS.

REPLY TO ANGORA NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Constantinople.—The Allied High Commissioners have handed to the representatives of the Angora Government a reply to their note of the 5th instant. In it they state the Allies cannot consent to the immediate evacuation by the Greeks of Anatolia as a condition of the armistice but the Allies are willing that the evacuation shall begin as soon as the Angora Government accepts the peace terms as a whole, subject to certain reservations.

THE ALLIES' HOPE.

The Allied High Commissioners further say that the Greeks themselves would not agree to evacuate Anatolia immediately as an Armistice condition, and, moreover, even if the Greeks agreed, it would be impossible to prevent the transport of troops into Thrace, and the possibility of a renewal of hostilities there.

The reply expresses the hope the Allies new proposal meets the Kemalists' principal demand, and, heartily, desires that the Angora Governent should accept the suspension of hostilities on the conditions indicated. The reply asks the Kemalists to forward a list of the Delegates while the Allies reserve the right to name the town where the peace terms are to be negotiated.

ALLIES REPLY TO KEMALISTS.

"A SERIOUS ERROR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 17.

The "Times" regards the Allies' confession in replying to the Kemalists of their inability to control Greek military action as a serious error and says that peace can only be secured in the Near East by a firm demonstration of Allied unity and impartiality. It says that it is impertaive that the Turks should know if they have to deal mainly with the Allies or the Greeks or with some irregular combination or both. The Allies should strongly condemn the reported Greek tactics as regard strong preparation to resist the attempt at evacuation of Smyrna and the journal emphasises the necessity of Allied control officers being sent to Anatolia to watch all developments there.

ANOTHER PROPAGANDIST MOVE?

AMPTHILL'S ALLEGATION AGAINST MUSTAPHA KEMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 17.

In a letter to the "Morning Post" Lord Ampthill asserts that there are good reasons for believing that the opinion of the Government of India that the relaxation of the Treaty of Sevres in favour of Turks would disarm Khilafat agitation and lessen the danger of seditious outbreaks in India is mistaken. He urges the Government of India to send trustworthy representative Indian gentlemen to Constantinople to examine the question on the spot and declares that such deputation would find the Kemalists have deliberately set themselves to overthrow the Khilafat and the Sultan. The handing over of the Straits to Turkey would be tantamount to handing them over to Bolsheviks with whom Mustapha Kemal has thrown in his lot. Turco-Soviet treaties stipulate that all questions affecting the Straits and Constantinople shall be settled by a commission consisting of representatives of the powers bordering on the Black Sea, namely, at least six Soviet powers as against three others. This means that the Bolsheviks are determined to have Constantinople.

PRINCE AT TOKIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April, 17.

This morning the Prince of Wales attended a Japanese duck hunt in the grounds of Hama Palace. Birds were enticed into a narrow channel by a decoy and were captured by great butterfly nest, the sport causing much amusement. This afternoon he attended a garden party at the British Embassy and in the evening he gave a dinner at Akasaka Palace, afterwards attending a performance at the Imperial Theater as guest of the Mayor of Tokio, receiving address of welcome.

CHITTAGONG CONFERENCE.

DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESIDENT SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, April 16.

The Bengal Provincial Conference reassembled this afternoon to consider the resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee, and passed a number of resolutions including the one embodying a declaration of the Ahmedabad Congress, namely, that Swaraj could be attained only by means of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation.

In the Subjects Committee, resolutions congratulating the Congress and Khilafat workers on the stand they had made against the interference by Government with the rights of citizenship and urging the cultivators to reduce the area under jute cultivation, were thrown out. Some dissatisfaction was expressed last night at the suggestion in Mrs. Das' address that Non-Cooperators should enter the Legislative Councils, and it was suggested that a meeting of protest should be held.

DISARMAMENT PACT.

LLOYD GEORGE COMPLETES PLAN.

BRITAIN OPPOSES MILITARY SANCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Genoa.—It is learned on good authority that Mr. Lloyd George has completed his plan for the Disarmament Pact.

The British are dead against reinforcing the Pact by the military sanctions, which belong to the very order of ideas which the British are trying to abolish.

The British Delegations has in mind the Pact against aggression. It has not considered the question of the duration of the Pact, but the period will probably be ten years. It is suggested that all the nations represented at Genoa shall take part therein.

GENOA AND RUSSIA.

ALLIES' VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

While the French correspondents at Genoa assert that the Russians are making exaggerated claims, and are displaying an irreconcilable attitude, Reuter's special correspondent at Genoa takes a more hopeful view and says the discussions have undoubtedly opened the eyes of the Russians, but no insuperable difficulties have hitherto arisen. The Allies' view is that they cannot press for an immediate payment of Russia's pre-war or war debts, but they must have recognition of them. As regards the restitution of the private property, the Allies insist on the principle that the value given must be restored, but they recognise the practical difficulties.

EXCLUSION FROM GENOA.

KEMALIST DELEGATES' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 17.

The Kemalist delegates at Genoa have protested strongly against exclusion from the Conference.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TOKIO.

FAMOUS HOTEL GUTTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Tokio.—The Imperial Hotel in Tokio at which 170 guests including many officers of the "Renown" and some members of the Prince of Wales' staff were staying, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Ont resident of the hotel, named M. Milliaressy, a former Greek consul, was burned to death while attempting to escape from the roof. The fire occurred between three and four o'clock while the Prince of Wales was attending the Imperial Garden party given by the Empress and Regent to which some 3,000 guests had been invited. The loss is estimated at over a million sterling for the building alone. Most of the guests lost everything. The Prince of Wales has expressed the deepest sympathy.

LATE SIR ROSS SMITH.

THEIR MAJESTIES' CONDOLENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Keith Macpherson Smith has received telegrams of condolence from the King and Queen, Duke of York, Air Marshal Trenchard and many others. Their Majesties telegraphed from Windsor Castle: 'We are shocked to hear of the terrible accident in which your brother and Lieutenant Hennett lost their lives. We feel that, by their death, the Empire has lost two of its foremost pioneers of flight and we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy.

(Continued from column 6.)

tude they had to thank the Mahatma. Tilak had come out of the jail with renewed ardour for Swaraj and he had achieved greater things after his imprisonment than before! They only prayed that the Mahatma would live through those six years of prison life, but if anything happened to him in the jail, they would hold the Government responsible, and they would have to answer to them. He had made them fearless, he had made the whole country fearless, as was done by Tilak. Tilak could get only a few members for his Home Rule League, but Gandhi wanted them to get one crore of members! What were those two different ideals due to? They were due to the changed mental attitude of the people and to the changed circumstances It was no reflection on Tilak that he could not get many members, whereas Gandhi could get lakhs of them.

Mr. K. P. Karandiker seconding said instead of congratulating the Mahatma they should congratulate the country, on its good forune in having such a great man born in India.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Conference then adjourned till tomorrow, as it was 8-30 p.m.

MARCH TOWARDS SWARAJ.

MAHARASHTRA'S DUTY.

"MUST REMAIN TRUE TO MAHATMA"

PEN CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PEN, April, 16.

The Scond Maharashtra Provincial Conference met on Sunday evening at Pen. It was an open air gathering in a fine shady mango tope, the President and the members of the Reception Committee sitting on a raised platform. It was a pleasant innovation. The number of delegates and visitors was large. The Chairman of the Reception Committee was Mr. C. V. Vaidya and Mr. K. P. Khadilker presided over the meeting. In the course of his speech Mr. Khadilker made an eloquent appeal to the delegates not to give up the programme laid down for them by the Mahatma and ratified by the Congress at Nagpur, Ahmedabad and many other places. He forecasted stout opposition on the part of some Congres men from Poona, who wanted to reopen the question of getting into the Councils etc. Mr. Khadilker appealed to these dissentients and asked them whether they wanted to consider the question so soon after the Mahatma had gone to jail for their sake. He asked them not to mind the cold logic of facts alone but also to look to and consider their sentiments, and appealed to them to be loyal to the memory of the great man who had gone to jail.

A resolution was then passed congratulating the Mahatma on his efforts to rouse the people to an ardent desire for Swaraj by means of justice, fearlessness, and non-violence. Mr. Kelkar who moved the resolution made a long speech, in which he emphasised the changed sentiment of the people in regard to such events, the credit for which was due both to the Mahatma in the second instance and to Lok. Tilak, in the first instance who had paved the way by his long and laborious career. The resolution was passed with acclamation. The Conference then adjourned till monday morning.

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME SPEECH.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya welcoming the delegates and visitors said Kolaba District was well known for its hospitality to its guests and its people were second to none in their efforts for winning Swaraj, for it was with the help of the people of Kolaba many centuries ago that Shivaji founded his great Maratha Empire, and it was there that he first founded it. Quoting a verse, from the Bhagawad Gita, he said the bureaucracy had its roots in England and it had spread its branches all over India and the only weapon to cut it down was Non-cooperation The efforts of their enemies to repress them would be of no avail. But he asked the workers to do their work for the country in a spirit of selflessness, and sacrifice and not with a view to ultimate personal reward and only then would they attain full Swaraj. They honoured Tilak for possession of those very high qualities. He advised them not get into the Councils and become the Ministers of Government and thus join the bureaucracy. He again welcomed the delegates and the President elect.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker, Mr. Samant, Mr. Hakimji, Mr. V. M. Manohar proposed and supported the election of Mr. Khadilker as President.

Mr. Khadilker said the present were critical times and there was a possibility of there arising many differences between the workers. No doubt he was a follower of both Lok Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, but it was a difficult position, to preside over their deliberations. They had to decide that day what steps they, should take in the near future for attaining their goal. He or one was a faithful follower of Ghandiji as a non-violent non-cooperator as those principles had already been accepted by the National Congress. In following Gandhiji so faithfully, he felt sure that he was not deviating by a hair-breadth from the principles which he had followed throughout his life as a follower of Lok. Tilak. He conscientiously thought that there was no clash between the principles of Lok. Tilak and those of Gandhiji. Tilak was his Guru and he held him in the highest respect and he would never be a traitor to his memory. He had suffered on account of his devotion to Tilak as even Tilak had suffered for his sake and he could never be faithless to him after his *Guru's* death. Thhis, he said was in answer to the criticism which had been levelled against him.

The speaker then went on to deal at some length, with the history of the N.C.O. movement since its inception at Calcutta and Nagpur up till the last few days. He referred to the volunteer movement in Calcutta, the hawking of *Khadi* the boycott of the Prince, and the boycott of foreign goods. The people of Bengal, he said, had won a great victory by means of their Khadi hawking and foreign cloth-shop picketing movement in the face of stern repression and thus had given a great impetus to the spread of Khadi. Thousands of their countrymen were now rotting in jails for daring to love their country. They had gained that great victory by means of non-violence only, and not by anything else. It was a fight for the inherent rights of free, speech and association. People had been blaming the Mahatma for altering his programme every now and then and Government had also accused him of furthering revolutionary movement. But Government themselves changed their tactics every now and then that why they withdrew the warrant for the Mahatma's arrest after the Bardoli resolution but why did they arrest him after the Delhi meeting? What could he say of such statesmanship, or rather the want of it? If they looked back upon the incidents, they would find that they had won a great success and in support of this contention he quoted the opinion of Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar. Mr. Malaviya had said that the services of the Mahatma were great and that the students who had non-co-operated and left the Hindu University were some of the best and most patriotic students. Mr. Jayaker had said almost the same thing. They had no cause to be despondent. Let them look at happenings in Turkey; let them think of how they fought the Greeks and how they defeated them. Let them consider their victories over their foes during the last one or two years. England had to give up her pro-Greek ambitions and grant the demands of Turkey, to some extent at least.

By the activities of the Mahatma the eyes of the whole Mussalman world were on them and he was looked upon as the leader of all Asia. Other nations were now seriously thinking of India as a nation to be reckoned with. What was it all due to? It was due to their Non-cooperation movement; it was due to the unity between Hindus and Moslems. These two basic truths would win freedom for India. When they had fully attained unity between these two great communities, they could look for Swaraj, for their economic regeneration, and many other things, as possible of attainment in the near future.

By means of Khadi alone could they all become friends—Hindus, Moslems the depressed classes and others. Khadi alone would save them and Khadi alone would give them Swaraj. The Rowlatt Act had now disappeared without their even knowing of it The merchants of Manchester were now crestfallen and despondent because of the boycott movement and if Indians would but stick to Khadi everything would come to them—Swaraj and their economic regeneration. Khadi would give food to the starving milions and clothe their naked people. Never let them doubt the potency of the Khadi movement, he would humbly beg of them.

They would have before them for consideration two most important questions, in the Conference,—one was the Khadi movement in its relation to the Swaraj movement and the second was that of the Legislative Councils. People said they should capture the councils and create deadlocks and thus put the Government on the horns of a dilemma. The question would be fully be discussed in the next Congress, and that being the case, he did not think they should consider it now. Thousands of their countrymen were in jail and at the next Congress many of these people would attend as delegates, there would be present their leaders like Das, and Nehru. Who could give them a better lead than those who had suffered? It was not even a month since the Mahatma had been sent to jail and he appealed to them to think of the Mahatma's feelings if they went back on the programme he had outlined for them. How could they abandon the programme which had been laid before them? No doubt in the light of cold logic they might like to give up these things; but there were many other more important things than mere cold logic. Their leaders were great because they (the followers) were faithful to them. Gandhiji was powerful because of their united support, and were they going to abandon his principles now, because he was in jail? He admitetd that there were many dissentients, but he appealed to those dissentients, to bear in mind the incarceration of thousands of their brothers in support of a vital principle and also of their great leader Mahatma Gandhi. Let them not be false to the Mahatma and their countrymen who were suffering for their sake. Let them vote on this resolution after deep consideration, and not in the light of cold facts and logic as they called them.

RESOLUTION CONGRATULATING MAHATMA.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then moved the first resolution which congratulated Gandhiji on his six year's sentence, and on his creating an ardent desire in the minds of the people for Swaraj by means of justice and non-violence and fearlessness. The Conference also hoped that taking into consideration the indignities which he was suffering in the jail, the people would redouble their efforts to gain Swaraj by doing their duty as was laid down for them by the Congress.

MR. KELKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kelkar said the resolution was self-evident but it was also their duty to pay their tribute to the Mahatma at the very first Conference held in Maharashtra since his incarceration. Why did they congratulate the Mahatma now, when formerly they were expressnig their condolences wherever a leader of theirs was put into jail? That was due to the change in their mental attitude. What was that extraordinary change due to? They congratulated not only the Mahatma, but also themselves! Those who had gone to jail at the Mahatma's bidding went there, because they had become fearless. For that change in their manly atti-

(Continued in column 4.)

THE GANDHI DAY.

HOW TO CELEBRATE IT

"CARRY OUT MAHATMA'S WISHES."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon to celebrate the Gandhi Day, on the 18th of April, in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani presided. There was a large and representative gathering. As Mr. Chotani could not attend in time the meeting, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was proposed to the chair.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla in taking the chair and after making a few preliminary remarks, requested Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale to deliver her speech.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI.

Mrs. Gokhale in the course of her speech said that they all knew very well the significance of their meeting. She knew very well the life-work of Mahatma Gandhi. They met there to celebrate the Gandhi-day. The 18th of April deserved to be written in letters of gold. It was a sacred day and as such, she hoped that they would all remember it for ever. On the 18th of March Mahatma Gandhi was sentenced to a [illegible] heavy term of imprisonment. It was the bounden duty of Indians to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. The khadi movement should receive our whole hearted support. She admitted that as yet a large number of women had not thought it desirable to wear khaddar. She hoped that they would now see their way to adopt no other dress than khaddar. It was not a difficult task to popularise khaddar for unless they wore khaddar they would not be able to attain Swarajya.

At this stage Mr. Chotani arrived and was received with cheers.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in the course of his speech said, Gandhiji was a great champion of the national movement. He wanted to tell them that even a man like Dr. Woodrow Wilson tried his best to propagate the mission of peace, and was discouraged by Mr Lloyd George. In the same way the Mahatma who was engaged in spreading the Gospel of peace in India had now been removed from their midst by the bureaucracy. The only thing he desired to say was that if they wanted to attain Swaraj it was through the constant working of Charkha and production of khaddar. (Cheers.)

MISS PERIN.

Miss Perin Dadabhoy Naoroji said that the bureaucracy had been taking them as meek and mild Indians. Mahatma Gandhi was unanimously called the greatest man in the world. It was a pity that such a man was kept at present in solitary confinement by their "benign" Government. The greatest insult ever offered to Indians was on the 18th of March last when their greatest leader was sent to jail by the Government. Finally, she appealed to those present to advise even their sisters and every one of their Moderate friends to wear Khaddar and to work the Charkha.

PANDIT MUKUND MALAVIYA.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya in an eloquent speech said that if there was any day [illegible] to be [illegible] memorable in India it was the 18th of March. Be they Hindoos or Mohamedans, it was their duty, nay the bounden duty to consecrate that memorable day. At various meetings, several resolutions had been passed by their leaders regarding the Khaddar movement and the great national work of Mahatma Gandhiji. He asked them to give up that day's income for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. If they ever felt for the insulting treatment constantly meted out to Indians by the Government, they would wake up and push on the Swarajya campaign. They should remember the great sacrifices of Mahatma Gandhi, and follow in his footsteps. Be they Hindoos, Parsis, Mohamedans, Jews or Christians, they should think it their primary and bounden duty to contribute their one day's earnings to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. But that he thought was not enough. They should support with all their might the Swadeshi movement. If their heart was ever moved by the heavy and long term of sentence passed on Mahatma Gandhiji, they should, in all seriousness, celebrate the 18th of April. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kamar Ahmed Shah said that that was not the time for cheering their leaders at every meeting; but they should work the National Programme. They should think over the great mission of Mahatma Gandhi and put it into operation.

MR. CHOTANI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chotani said:—"18th" is not only a memorable day in the annals of India but will go down to posterity and to the world as a date of historical importance. The greatest personage of the world through his actions has proved that he is entitled to be called the greatest living person in the world. He has been incarcerated today and suffering the solitary life in the jail for the sake of the great services he had been rendering to the Motherland, viz., (1) to successfully unite the different races of India, (2) to uplift the untouchables and to bring them on par with other communities of India (3) to battle against the liquor traffic in India and to save them from the evils of drinking, (4) to improve the economic and financial condition of the country with the utmost power, (5) to send the message of non-violence through India to the world and to show that the salvation and the progress of the country can be achieved by non-violent means and to save the world from the future bloodshed and war which the European powers at Genova are now trying to achieve (6) to liberate one-fifth population of the world from the bonds of slavery and to save Khilafat from the enemies of Islam.

Mahatmaji has risked his all for the sake of his country and his great personality and purity and innate piety are beyond our praise. The praises of the friends, the faith of the followers kept him as much aloof from vanity and pride as the back-bitings and blasphemies of his enemies did not create any ill-will in him. To-day the right-thinking and liberty-loving and impartial people of America are belauding him for his yeoman services.

My only appeal to the innumerable followers and devotees of the Mahatma who has been temporarily separated from us is to realise that since his incarceration our duties and responsibilities have been multiplied considerably. The only way to release the Mahatma from the jail and to achieve honour before the Mahatma and the world is to make his last parting message successful which is really a keynote of Swaraj and the chief means for the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. His last message is to introduce charkha in every house, to discard foreign clothes and to clothe every man and woman of India in Khaddar. For, this will only save the country from poverty and make it wealthy. It will bring back to us our lost honour and prestige and will bring us Swarajya. (Applause.)

You must arm yourself with this weapon and all your difficulties will be redeemed. There is no better token of remembrance of Mahatma during his incarceration than to make the Khaddar universal so that, on his return he might find all men and women of India clad in Khaddar.

Our responsibilities have become immensely great and in addition to making khaddar universal, we ought to make it a point for the sake of our religion and country to contribute the earnings of the 18th to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and if we fail to do so will retard the progress of the movement. Therefore I appeal to every man and woman in the country to popularise Khaddar and to contribute his share to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. (Applause).

The meeting came to a close with shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai

GANDHI DAY.

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

The following public notice has been issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

On the 18th March last Mahatma Gandhi, the acknowledged leader of India, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. To-day (the 18th instant) will complete one month of Mahatmaji's tribulation. Will the people forget that day? Will they forget him?

The Indian nation should consider that day as a day of renunciation and sacrifice.

Indians should show proof of their love and reverence towards the great leader by contributing to the Tilak Swaraj Fund the income of that day.

"DAY OF HOPE & REJOICING."

DUTY OF INDIANS ON GANDHI DAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April, 17.

In the course of a telegram to the press, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary of the Congress, says, in reference to the observance of the Gandhi Day on the 18th of every month, that Gandhi Day is no mourning day. It is a day of hope and rejoicing. Devote the day to earnest silent prayer and remind yourself of the message brought by the Mahatma to the world. Love all, speak the truth, and fear no man. Use your time that day in making converts to Khaddar and to the spinning wheel and give up all your actual income that day for the national cause.

ANGORA FUND,

RANDER'S QUOTA OF RS. 65,000.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 9.

The contributions made towards the Angora Fund by the Mahomedan residents of Rander near Surat amounting to Rs. 43,000 were forwarded through the Central Khilafat Committee on March 22nd in addition to Rs. 22,000 previously donated towards the Smyrna Fund. Minor contributions were collected at a meeting held on April 8th under the chairmanship of Maulana Mahomed Hussain Randeri and remitted to the Jamiet-ul-Ulema at Delhi.

The leading members of the Dasa Shrimali Vanik community of Surat have at a recent meeting adopted a resolution to the effect that in view of the incarceration of the leaders of the national movement it would be highly improper to put up sumptuously decorated *mandaps*, to organise big marriage processions and to hold expensive caste-dinners in connection with marriages or funerals. As constituent members of the body-politic they could not conceivably be party to such obtrusive manifestations of joy until their leaders were set at liberty.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S MOVEMENTS.

The following has been recived from the office of the all-India Congress Committee for publication dated the 17th instant:—

After strenuous work in Bombay and its suburbs in connection with the National Week and returning yesterday from the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Pen, Mr. V. J. Patel left for Wardha by the Nagpur mail this afternoon. He will attend a public meeting to be held there to-morrow (Tuesday) and leave Wardha for Calcutta by the Nagpur Mail on the 19th. After the Working Committee's meeting at Calcutta he will reach Patna and thence proceed to Allahabad and Lucknow. He will also attend the Punjab Provincial Conference to be held at Batala on the 28th, 29th and 30th instant. He will proceed to Delhi and Batala and on his return journey will visit Ahmedabad and Bardoli reaching his headquarters at Bombay after a 3-weeks' tour.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

"WEAVER OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

WHY HE IS LOVED.

Under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Monday night at Jain Mahajan Wadi when several speakers addressed the gathering on "Mahatma Gandhi and India," Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharocha presiding.

A programme of music in praise of Swadeshi and Mahatma Gandhi and in condemnation of Punjab wrongs being gone through the Chairman said the Gandhi Day had synchronized with the Parsi festival of the Sea. As the Sea had a purifying effect so Mahatmaji's teaching had a purifying effect on the Indian nation. The Charkha was the best means of attaining Swarajya and bridging over the gulf of their difficulty.

MR. M. R. MEHTA.

Mr. Mansukhbhai Ravji Mehta then said Mahatma Gandhi was India and India was Mahatma Gandhi. It was Count Tolstoy who invented passive resistance first but to bring it into practice was the good fortune of Mahatma Gandhi. Unfortunately Count Tolstoy and Mahatma Gandhi could not meet each other in life as the Count died before they could meet. The Count however made a will in which he enjoined on his wife and daughter to see Mahatma Gandhi and only consult him in case of difficulty. General Botha too had implicit faith in the Mahatma. At the time of the rising in South Africa some people entrusted him with lacs of rupees for safe custody which he returned pie for pie to the respective owners. Some Europans in South Africa had opened a credit account in favour of Mahatmaji in the branch of the National Bank there because they had faith in him. Unfortunately, while men like Count Tolstoy, and General Botha, etc., trusted and understood the Mahatma, his countrymen like Sir Sankaran Nair did not understand him and the Government took him as an agitator and anarchist! There were however many of his countrymen who have left taking sweets and mangoes and there were some confirmed smokers of 30 and 40 years who have left smoking after Mahatma's arrest and conviction.

The reason why they all loved him was because he was a saintly person though he (speaker) thought he was a deity incarnate.

MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall who was received with continued cheers then said India was Gandhi and Gandhi was India. He had just returned to India from the outside world and he could testify to the fact that to the outside world Gandhi was India. They (Indians) could not imagine the great name the Non-Co-operation movement had won in the outside world. He knew of a time when the Indian Moslems were spoken of slightly in the outside world. For instance in Turkey the Indian Moslem was taken as half Moslem because the Indian Moslem was helping England in enslaving Moslems in other parts of the world. Now the opinion was quite different. He (the speaker) had met Muslims from different parts of the world and they all spoke well of India. To them India was a great united nation now. Never in the history of the world a nation in state of subjection was regarded as a leading nation as India was considered now. And whom had they to thank for all this? To Mahatma Gandhi. What would have happened to India after the Punjab wrongs and the terms of the Treaty of Sevres were first propounded if there was no Mahatma Gandhi? Surely there would have been an outburst of violence. Mahatma Gandhi knew that evil cannot overcome evil but by increasing goodness. It was their business, therefore, to increase goodness to the utmost of their power. He saw a great difference in India when he came a year and a half ago to India that was now. In fact they had got Swarajya but they could not see it. They were all thinking of the Mahatma and the leaders who were sent to jail. But the very fact that their leaders were sent to jail shows the success of their movement. If it were not success the Government would not have sent the leaders to prisons. There were some people who were advocating violence and yet Government had not sent them to jail because Government knew that they could easily put them down by aeroplanes and machine guns and instruments of warfare. But they could not do so to the followers of non-violent movement. They, therefore, must not think that the movement was a failure.

Continuing he gave examples of the Prophet, who after 13 years of patience, declared immigration to Medina and when he came to independence declared *jehad* to put down persecution. He said the Moslems in India were not persecuted beyond human endurance as was the case with the Prophet. He, therefore, asked them to cultivate patience and endurance and Allah would be with them.

When he was in England he had an interview with the Secretary of State and no body in India could believe that even he was surprised at the success the Non-co-operation movement had achieved and said the movement had done things which a century of work could not do.

He was addressing a meeting at Manchester on religious movement in India and they told him they did not want to hear about religious movement in India. What they would like to know was if they gave Swarajya to India would they recall the movement against foreign cloth What they would do in India, therefore, would have immense effect. The world at large would be surely disappointed if they heard that the non-violent movement was changed to a violent movement, because the non-violent Non-co-operation movement was the hope of India (Loud applause).

MR. Z. AHMED.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed then said that in India there have been many men high and low but none of them created so much impression on Hindus and Mahomedans as the Mahatma had made upon the whole nation in India. So far no person, however high in office, had ever brought Hindus and Mahomedans on one common platform. With all this exalted position of the Mahatma he was so humble in spirit that in his statement during his trial he said he was a weaver and farmer by profession. He was weaver of Hindu Moslem unity and farmer who cultivated the same. He was therefore really a weaver and farmer of India. The Mahatma had so much cultivated the Indian mind that their white caps and Khaddar too were giving an eye sore to the Government. This was of course a great triumph of the Mahatma's professional career of a farmer and weaver. He (Mahatma) was the greatest man of the world, for he had achieved things which no one had achieved before. It was a matter of great regret that Government had locked up in jail such a great man. Mahatmaji's last injunction was the use of Khaddar.

After several other speakers addressed, the meeting dispersed late at night with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

take a lesson from that gruesome affair not because it has occurred through your fault, but with the sole object of averting further bloodshed. May it not be possible that Providence had planned that tragedy to let sweet peace reign over India by your persuading Lord Reading to convene the Conference.

Besides, how gracefully Lord Reading can do his part. The invitation to Mahatma Gandhi and the release of prisoners do mean a change of heart but these can in no sense be considered to be humilating. Nobody took it to be a sign of humilation on the part of Mr. Lloyd George when he sent the invitation for a Conference to Mr. De Valera. If our Conference does prove a failure, the prisoners will be quite ready to re-offer themselves as guests of H. M. prisons. Of course, your dishonest brothers will cry that it is playing with agitators and revolutionists. On the other hand, we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that an honest attempt to give us true peace was made, and it will be only then, that we will be able to appreciate Sir George Lloyd's threat of vindicating law and order wherever it is assailed. But why should we be so pessimistic about the success of the Conference? With a little good will from the contending parties and with the prayers of honest Englishmen and law-abiding Indian citizens, the Conference will be a greater success than the Irish Peace Conference.

There is a practical agreement on the question of Swaraj and the Khilafat wrongs, the difference only being in the time necessary for the attainment of the former and the methods required for the undoing of the latter. As regards the 'deferred pay' of Dyer and Co., well, let them have it. In return the 'deferred pay' of those non-co-operators who have been deprived of it must also be granted, and the Punjab prisoners who under the impulse of the moment went astray must be released. It may not be justice but India can be merciful provided Dyer and Co., cease to vilify us. Neither shall any Indian think of recalling the Punjab tragedy. We shall all be living happily together. You can continue leading us to such a proud position that, if you were forced to leave us on account of your own country—for the time must come when empires shall perish, Christ himself has said that—we could breathe the balmy air of an independent nation. On our part we will certainly do all in our power to keep the British flag flying together with ours over the country. And the future generations will look back with sincere gratitude to the days when honest Englishmen were making India a land worth living. And on the Day of Judgment—for as certain as Christ was born, lived and died died for us, so certain shall He take into account our private deeds as well as our public actions—you will find ourselves of His right hand side, when He will address you thus "Come ye blessed of My Father, possess you the Kingdom prepared for you." Of course your dishonest brothers, who are longing for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi though they know that the result will be countless Chauri Chauras, will find no room in the Kingdom of Heaven for, if they refuse to be our equals in the country He has given us, they will certainly decline to rub shoulder with us in His presence.—Yours, etc.

JOE.

Bandra,

HASTY ARREST.

OUT OF THE GRIP OF S. 124 A.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April, 17.

Mr. Ghulam Khader (Khilafat Joint Secretary) writes to the "Hindu" stating that Mr. P. M. Abdul Azeez Sahib, a Khilafat worker of Vaniyambadi, who was arrested under S. 124A in Madras by Vaniyambadi police on 7th instant, was taken to Vellor Jail. The C. I. D. Inspector, witness for the prosecution, who appeared before the first class Magistrate during the trial, on being asked by the Magistrate whether the accused was the same man on whom the warrant was issued, replied "No" The Collector dismissed the case and the accused was released unconditionally.

ARREST OF NATIONAL WORKERS AT LARKANA.

(Associated Press.)

LARKANA, April 17.

Mr. Pir Mithal Shah, prominent National worker of Larkana District and President of the District Khilafat Committee and Mr. Mian Mahomed Sadik, Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee was arrested to-day under warrants of the District Magistrate, Larkana under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. Hearing is fixed for the 22nd and 25th instant respectively.

The District Magistrate, Larkana, has withdrawn orders issued a month back under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code declaring picketing illegal.

KHILAFAT WRONG AND REPRESSION.

WHY TWO JAILORS RESIGNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 4.

In offering his resignation from Government Service, Mr. S. Wari Ahmed, Assistant Jailor, Muzzafarpur Jail, says in the course of his letter to the Inspector General of Prisons, Behar and Orissa as follows:—

Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of himself, his Government and the Allies, gave an assurance that the Turkish territory would be kept intact as before the war. I believed in it and was even counselling some of my possimistic countrymen to be patient. I was hoping that the pledges would be redeemed. But as fate would have it, not only have not been redeemed but also our trusted leaders are being huddled into the prison, like cattle for the simple offence of love of religion. The Ali Brothers have been prosecuted for their service to Islam, Mahatma Gandhi has been incererated for daring to stand by the Musalmans. Dr. Mehmood was arrested for some reasons. I have known Dr. Saheb to be a God-fearing individual and convinced advocate of non-violence and has often counselled people to keep calm against the British provocation. Thousands of others are being subjected to similar treatment; and it is galling to me to assist in the punishment of my innocent and brave coreligionists. I feel it is impossible for me to continue any more in this service without violating my conscience. Therefore it is that I offer my resignation; and I request you to be so good as to accept the same and relieve me of my duties as soon as possible.

Mr. Shafique Ahmed, another Assistant Jailor of the same Jail who also has resigned, has written another letter to the Inspector General of Prisons, adducing the same reasons for his resignation. Both of these gentlemen had put in a service of more than 13 years.

NEAR EAST PROPOSALS,

(Continued from previous page.)

as at present in favour of Greece. Then the Allies may ask us not to suspect their partiality.

(10) The Press Communique then proceeds to apologise for the various proposals made by the Near East Conference. These representations may be summarised as follows:—

(a) A statement on the Armistice.

(b) A statement that Christian minorities must be protected.

(c) A statement on the proposed withdrawal of Gallipoli by the Turks.

(d) A statement on the demilitarisation of the Straits.

(e) A statement on the problem of Eastern Thrace and Anatolia.

(f) An apology for the internationalisation of Smyrna.

(g) A statement on the limitation of the Turkish army and

(h) An apology for the judicial and financial Capitulations.

To the above the statement recently issued by the Central Khilafat Committee of India and what appears in the foregoing have already constituted sufficient refutations. It remains only to point out that the excuses tendered by the Press Communique are in every instance ridiculously lame or false. Thus already the Allies have refused to consider the Turkish suggestion that the evacuation of Asia Minor be made a condition of the Armistice. This refusal invalidates all that the Press Communique states in regard to the Allies' intention in propoing the armistice.

WHAT GARRISONING OF GALLIPOLI MEANS.

The placing of the proposed International Straits Commission under a Turkish President cannot strengthen or protect Turkey when Gallipoli is garrisoned by an alien force and the European shore of the Dardanelles is likewise held by an alien garrison. The security of the very capital of Turkey is menaced by these proposals. Muslim opinion in India is quite convinced that the financial and judicial "Capitulations" proposed by the Allies can only operate against the interest and independence of Turkey. They claim that the Turkish Administration should be as entirely free from outside interference in matters of finance or of judicial authority over foreign Nationals residing in Turkey as any of the European Powers are. We have seen how such interference has ultimately brought about the subjection of Egypt and also how formerly the Capitulations allowed foreign Powers to coerce Turkey. Their proposed Capitulations are therefore deeply mistrusted by the Islamic world and must be omitted from the terms of any settlement which aims at reassuring Islam. The Press Communique describes the problem of Eastern Thrace as a "difficult and anxious" one. The only real difficulties we can see are those of reconciling the Turks and the Muslims of the world to proposals which will place Muslim majorities and shrines in Thrace and Adrianople under the rule of brutal Greeks; and that of reconciling more than three hundred million British subjects to a government which has broken its pledged words to them in favour of a secret and unmentionable agreement with a less than third-rate foreign Power which happens to be technically "Christian." For the honour of England herself the Indian Muslims and their fellow-countrymen demand that England keep her promises to the letter and the spirit.

BOMBAY LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

MR. SASTRI TO PRESIDE.

(Associated Press.)

The Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference had unanimously decided to invite the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to be the President of the Conference to be held in Bombay on the 6th and the 7th of May. Intimation has now been received that Mr. Sastri has accepted the invitation.

ATTACK ON DUBLIN GAOLS

MR. COLLINS ASSISTS IN PURSUIT OF REBELS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 17.

Two famous Dublin gaols, Mountjoy and Kilminham, have been the objects of anti-Treaty Republican attention. There was heavy firing in the neighbourhood of the former for two hours on Saturday night but the disposition was to regard it as a scare attack. The Free State guard briskly fired back and the raiders disappeared. The party of anti-Treaty rebels seized Kilmanham which, however, has recently been unused. The care-taker was overpowered. It is understood that Mr. Collins and his principal military adviser are alive to the necessity of rendering the loyal army most efficient and have stiffened it by the enlistment of good many old non-commissioned officers from the old Irish regiments. The loyalists are far better equipped than the insurgents. The latter's seizure of Four Courts created insurmountable difficulties in the carrying on of legal and other official work throughout the country as all the records are lodged there. Several shots were fired as Mr. Collins and a party of friends were passing through Rutland Square in Dublin. Mr. Collins assisted in the pursuit which followed and the capture of one man.

MR. COLLINS FIRED ON.

ATTACK AGAINST A BARRACK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 17.

The following communique has been issued by I.R.A. A group of men, some armed with rifles attacked Mr. Collins and party in a motor car in Dublin and fired on Mr. Collins. The fire was returned by a man possessing a revolver. A live bomb was taken from the attacking party. The assailants disabled and captured another headquarters car, which was in the vicinity. The barracks at Beggarsbush was attacked at midnight by rifle fire. Commandant-General Ennis was fired on outside the gates. The raiders were repulsed. There were also fruitless attacks on army transport and civic guard at Ballsbridge. There were no casualties.

MR. GRIFFITHS AT SLIGO.

ADDRESS NOT INTERRUPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 17.

A message from Carrickorshannon says Mr. Griffiths defied the Anti-Treaty Republicans' proclamation prohibiting public meetings in Sligo. Guarded by armoured cars and Free State troops Mr. Griffiths addressed a crowd and was not interrupted. Sligo had been previously isolated by the mutinous members of the I. R. A., who seized the post office, preventing telegraphing. Exchanges took place between opposing forces this morning, in which the Republicans lost one killed and one wounded. A Republican civilian was also slightly wounded.

LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF KHADI.

A NEW MOVE.

The arrest and conviction of Mahatma Gandhi has opened the eyes of the public to the desirability of using pure khadi. But the scarcity of khadi cloths and doubt as to the genuineness of the products that are in the market come in the way of many people who want to satisfy their desire in this respect. The need for an agency which would put more of the real stuff in the market and thus meet the growing needs of the people has long been felt. Messrs. The Annapurna Cooker Co., of Charni Road, with the co-operation of a gentleman from Madras, who has studied the processes of khadi production in the Andhra country, are contemplating to start an institution with sufficient capital, in the form of a joint-stock company, with the following objects:—

(1) To manufacture and distribute charkhas.

(2) To distribute cotton to the spinning public.

(3) To collect yarn from the spinners in exchange for an equal weight of cotton plus labour charges.

(4) To distribute this yarn among village weavers for weaving.

(5) To market the cloth thus produced so that all who may want genuine khaddar may get it from a reliable source.

In doing these things the Company are avoiding the evils of the factory system and give the different agents of khadi production that freedom and liberty which are denied if they are regularly employed under them.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA IN AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD April 14.

Khaddar propoganda was vigourously carried out in Ahmedabad during the National Week. Distinguished leaders went round the chief thoroughfares encouraging the use of Khadi and dissuading people from the use of foreign cloth. Raipur Seva Mandal did yeoman service on the 11th and the 12th instant Khadi was sold in Raipur Chakla from 8a.m. to 8 p.m. by distinguished leaders Gentlemen, women, millhands and others rushed to buy Khadi very enthusiastically sold by the leaders Khadi worth about Rs. 500 was sold Sjt. Vallabhai alone in two hours. Volunteer bands also were round the streets collecting foreign cloth for bonfire and selling Khadi. Khadi worth thousands has been sold in the course of the week.

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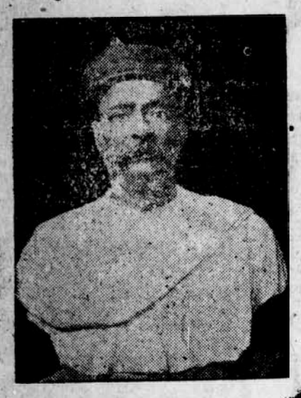
LOKE-TILAK



Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*29th March*, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

MEANS OF SETTLEMENT.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a continuation of the report of the Committee appointed by Government for the settlement of industrial disputes. The first instalment of the report appeared in our Monday's issue.

Recognition of Unions.—As soon as a genuine Trade Union organisation emerges it should be officially recognised as the channel of communication between employees and employer. Eperience goes to show that Trade Union soon build up their own corps of officials from within their ranks; and that as soon as they are fully constituted and recognised the greatest enemy to their stability and progress is that strike which is capable of prevention by reasonable and friendly negotiation.

Registration of Unions.—Happily there is no chance in India that the State will commit the tragedy of errors which marks the relations of the Trade Unions of Great Britain with the law. Indeed, the danger in India is lest we go to the other extreme and attempt by law to give Trades Unionism a shape for which it is not ready and which may distort its natural growth. We are strongly in favour of the compulsory registration of Trade Unions under a board and generous Act. Such registration should ensure at least strict adherence to the elements essential to any substantial association of a definite code of rules, regular office bearers properly elected, and an accurate register of subscribing members. But we are strongly opposed to conferring on Trade Unions any special privileges outside the ordinary law of the land, or on the other hand, any special responsibilities. We regard as mistaken idea that Trade Unionism can be moulded in any form or diverted in any artificial direction by legislation especially that its funds should be arbitrarily devoted by statute to certain objects. The great object in view is to give Trades Unions free scope for their natural growth within the ordinary law unrestricted by academic ideas of what the nature of that growth should be. It by no means follows that the line of development in India will closely follow those of the West, where such very different conditions prevail; it will, we hope, develope a form specially suited to the genius of the land. Such legislation will probably require frequent amendment, but this would be better than a draconian code at the commencement, which would be probably found totally unsuited to the corpus gradually evolved.

WORKS COMMITTEES.

Works Committees.—Most of our witnesses have agreed that Works Committees promise to discount that absence of personal relationship between operatives and employers which is inevitable in large factories owing to the numbers of the men employed. We also agree that they may have an educative value among the operatives themselves.

Such Committees have recently been established in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Tata Sons' groups of mills in this City. They are managed for the mills by social workers and appear to be working in a satisfactory way.

A somewhat elaborate system has been established in the B. B. and C. I. Railway by which all the literate employees are co-ordinated by a system of District Committees leading up two Central Committees.

In the cotton mill committees questions of hours and wages are necessarily excluded as these have to come before the employers' associations, but there is in any factory a number of minor grievances which, if allowed to fester, cause discontent and become along with more serious questions contributory causes of strikes. Many employers are now watching this development with interest, and we wish to draw the attention of all large employers to its possibilities.

Welfare Work.—Next to Works Committees we place the large group of humanistic activities known as Welfare Work. Here we wish to make an explanation. We were greatly impressed by the evidence which declined to accept the term "Welfare" as accurately defining these energies and classed them as "efficiency" work, because they had such a direct reaction on the physical contentment and efficiency of the operatives that economically they justified the expenditure thereon. An equally important point was made by a witness who said that welfare work was the first and natural means of inculcating a sense of common responsibility amongst an illiterate class of workers. Another interesting consideration was raised and when we were told that in one mill to avoid a sense of obligation, one-fifth of the cost of welfare work was raised from the whole body of officers and employees by a *pro rata* deduction from their wages. Welfare work, in one form or another, is to some extent practised in Bombay. Many mills and most large employers of labour provide free medical attendance, and out of the exceptional profits of recent years substantial sums have been set apart for welfare funds and betterment purposes. Our recommendations under these heads must therefore be construed not as proposing a fresh policy, but for the extension of work already in active and beneficent progress. We need hardly point out the paramount importance of the employer doing all in his power to secure the best possible conditions of work in his factory. After that we class welfare work in the following order of importance:—

MEDICAL HELP.

Medical Attendance.—This is already provided, but certain points have been brought to our notice. There is a general desire for the services of whole-time doctors where visiting doctors are now entertained, or at least for the employment of Hospital Assistants instead of compounders during the absence of the doctors. Any money judiciously spent on improving medical attendance is in our opinion money well spent.

Maternity Benefits.—Several mills now give maternity benefits in the shape of pay without work for at least a month before and a month after delivery. We recommend that this be made universal. True, it would open the door to abuse, women drawing the benefit from one mill whilst working elsewhere. All such work is liable to abuse, but we suggest that it can be guarded against by the establishment of maternity homes for any large group of employees with the stipulation that benefits shall be drawn only by women entering such homes, or else the entertainment of a trained midwife, who would visit the female operative during and after confinement and certify that she was not working elsewhere. One of the most valuable aspects of work of this character is that it leads to a better standard of obstetric practice than that of the unskilled and often barbarous "dai."

Creches.—Creches are increasing in number. The early prejudice against using them seems to be dying down. We think that a creche should be attached to every large mill, factory, or public work wherea considerable number of women is employed. We have evidence to show that the establishment of a cretche, by keeping the women at the mill, has exercised a considerable influence in stabilising the labour force.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Education.—Every witness who has appeared before us has deplored the low standard of literacy amongst the operative class and has urged the adoption of free and compulsory primary education. But here we must enter a caveat. The view that the spread of education will in itself arrest, or cure, labour unrest seems to us to be a chimera. On the contrary, an educated labour force would not tolerate the depressing conditions under which the general body of workers in Bombay are housed and have their being. Any rapid extension of education in Bombay without a corresponding improvement in the conditions in which the operatives live would accentuate rather than reduce labour unrest. However, the issue is in many respects an academic one now. The sole responsibility for providing education through every chain of the educational ladder rests with the State, or with the body to which the State has delegated this responsibility. In the case of Bombay that body is the Municipal Corporation. The Joint Schools Committee, which under the Corporation, is responsible for education in the Town and Island, has now prepared a scheme for the gradual introduction of compulsion ward by ward which will be complete by the beginning of 1925. Nevertheless in view of the beneficial effect of supplementary work by employers of labour, which in the case of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company has raised the standard of literacy in the mill to fifteen per cent, as compared with a general average in the District of five per cent we suggest that employers should cooperate with the Municipality by the opening of schools for half timers and night schools wherever an attendance can be secured.

Recreation.—We atach great importance to the provision of facilities for recreation. Bombay is ill-provided with open spaces, but these will be largely increased under the Development Scheme. Gymnasties, Bhajans, and even comfortable sitting out places are the best antidote to the grog shop.

SLOW CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

Co-opertaive Societies.—The progress of the co-operative credit movement is distressingly slow. The figures before us show a membership of only 23,000 with a share capital of Rs. 8,75,000, and of this total 17,000 members and seven and a half lakhs of capital are furnished by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies. The difficulties of establishing the co-operative movement, especially co-operative purchase and sales, in a floating population are very great; nevertheless we suggest that a continuous effort should be made to extend this organisation.

Grain and Cloth Shops.—Many mills maintain grain shops, where grain is sold at cost and debited to the wages of the operatives Cloth is also sold at cost both fents and standard cioths, fents and standard cloths. The amount of custom attracted to these shops varies enormously and is influenced by varying conditions. There is no doubt that the cheap grain shop, if labour will only utilise it, acts as a powerful corrective to the exactions of the Bania and pending the development of the co-operative purchase and sale society it filis a valuable place in the economy of industry.

The Shops and Restaurants.—We attach much importance to the provision of tea shops, and where posible restaurants for the sale of cooked food at cost for every large body of workers. In an exhausting climate like that of Bombay, where the day's work takes a heavy toll of the individual, nature demands some mild stimulant, and the best and most innocuous is tea. The growth of the tea-drinking habit is one of the most remarkable social changes of our times, and the universality to which it has attained is evidence that it meets a direct need. The rapid increase in the number of small restaurants is another evidence of the changed habits of the community, the demand for cooked food being necessitated by the increasing distances between the workshop and the home. The tea shop, with or without its restaurant, ought to have a valuable place in the social organisation. The man or the woman, who can obtain a cup of tea in clean and cheerful surroundings, is less likely to dissipate his or her substnace in the grog-shop. We recommend that tea shops, and where practicable, restaurants, should be established for every large body of workers, much as the canteen system was evolved in England under the stress of war production. We do so for a distinct purpose. It is that the tea shop should be an educative force as well as a convenience. The sour frowstiness of the English coffee tavern which drives the English workingman to the cheerful conviviality of the public house, is worse than useless. The tea shop, by its brightness, its cleanliness, its cheerfulness should be an emblem of what the home can be when the housing programme has brought a decent room at a bearable charge within the reach of every working class family.

DEFICIENCY OF HOUSING ACCOMODATION.

Housing.—But the heaviest burden which Labour has to bear in Bombay arises from the deficiency of housing accommodation and the low quality of much that is available. It is difficult to give figures to show the pressure of rent on the wage earning class, but two instances which came before us illustrate its oppressiveness. In the chawls attached to the Spring Mills a monthly rent of three rupees per room is charged; inquiry showed that some of the lesses were making as much as ten rupees a month profit by subletting. The Municipality gives its halalcores rooms at that low rent of rupee one and annas three per Couple per month. The profit on subletting is said to be as high as twenty rupees a month. Until an adequate supply of sanitary rooms, let at rents within the means of the ordinary wage-earner, is available every effort really to improve the condition of the operative classes is pursuing a will-o'the-wisp. All the increased wages are swallowed in rent; there is no fixity of tenure; and the people will not, nor can they be expected to, improve their homes. Where there has been fixity of tenure for a considerable period, as in some of the Municipal chawls the occupants have made almost pathetic atempts to brighten their surroundings but these are so few and far betwen, that broadly it is true to say that, largely arising from the sordid pressure of the housing question the recent large increases in wages have borne no fruit, in the improvement of social conditons.

PROBLEM BEING SOLVED.

Here, however, we can see daylight. The Improvement Trust have provided 19,300 one and two room tenements and have almost kept pace with their demoilitions; the programme provides for a further 6,667. The Municipality are housing an increasing number of their employees, the Port Trust have erected nearly 2,000 tenements for their employees, some being included in the model village at Wadala; several mills have erected quarters for their operatives and others have programmes for housing. But the real relief is to come through the activities of the Development Directorate. The programme of that body is for the provision of 50,000 tenements in eight years and 1,200 rooms are provided for in the budget for the present financial year. The need is so great, the city is growing so fast, that no effort can be spared to quicken up the building programme, and a special responsibility lies on the great employers of labour to speed up their co-operation with the Improvement Trust under the scheme which enables them to build for their operatives on easy terms. One word of warning however must be offered, the eployes is not the ideal house builder, if for no other reason because it makes his employee doubly dependent on him—dependent on him for his wage and for his home in case of dismissal he loses both. If therefore equally good accommodation is provided by an outside agency like the Development Directorate on equally easy terms, the operative will prefer to be housed in a building which is not owned by his employer; he wants what has been described as a "strike free" house. If ever there is a surplus of houses, the mill chawl is the one which will first emptied. But that consummation is so far away, if it can ever be attained, that it need not hamper activities now if every possible agency for the provision of working class homes is enlisted and works at the maximum of efficiency the present shortage will not be overcome for a generation. It must also be kept in mind that as the standard of living rises the operative will want a two-roomed tenement instead of a one-roomed tenement, and will be in a position to pay for it for easy conversion into two-roomed dwellings. Many of the new chawls are being constructed for easy conversion into two-roomed dwellings. If ever this practice became common it would automatically reduce by one half the housing accommodation that is being provided.

(To be Continued.)

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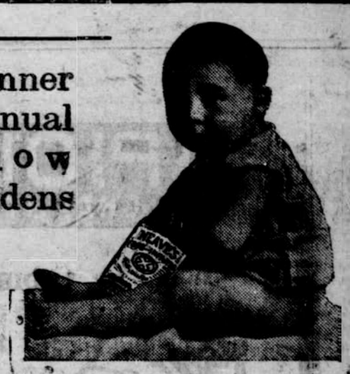

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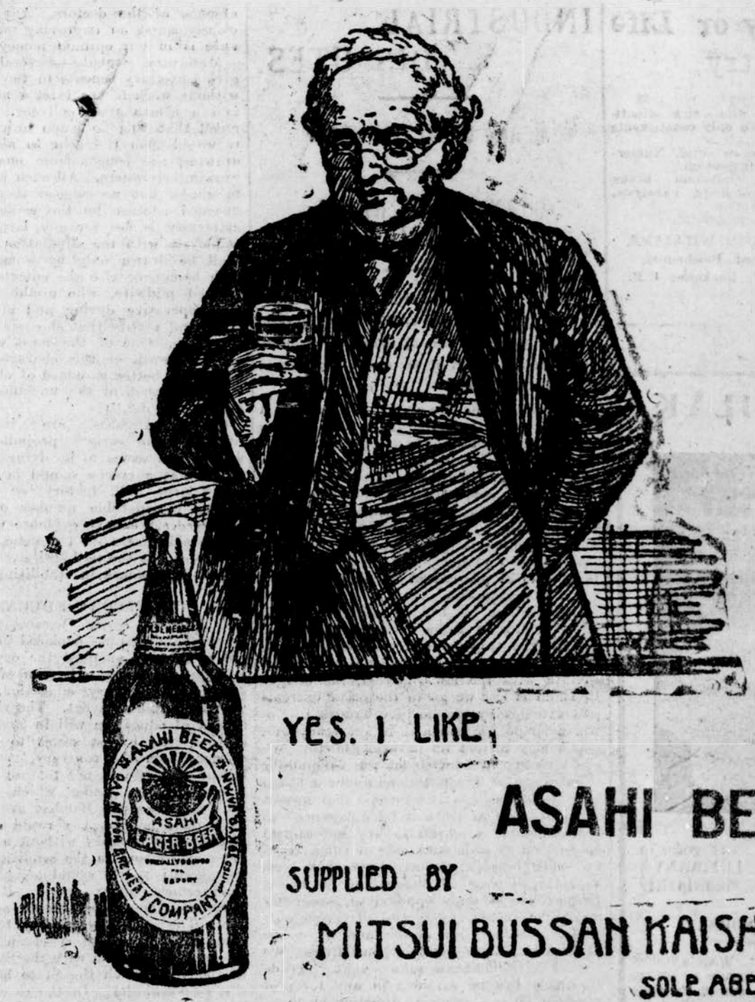

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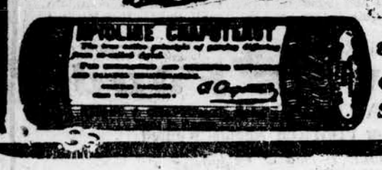

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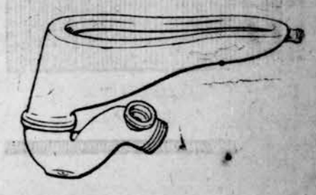

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